CITY ON A HILL

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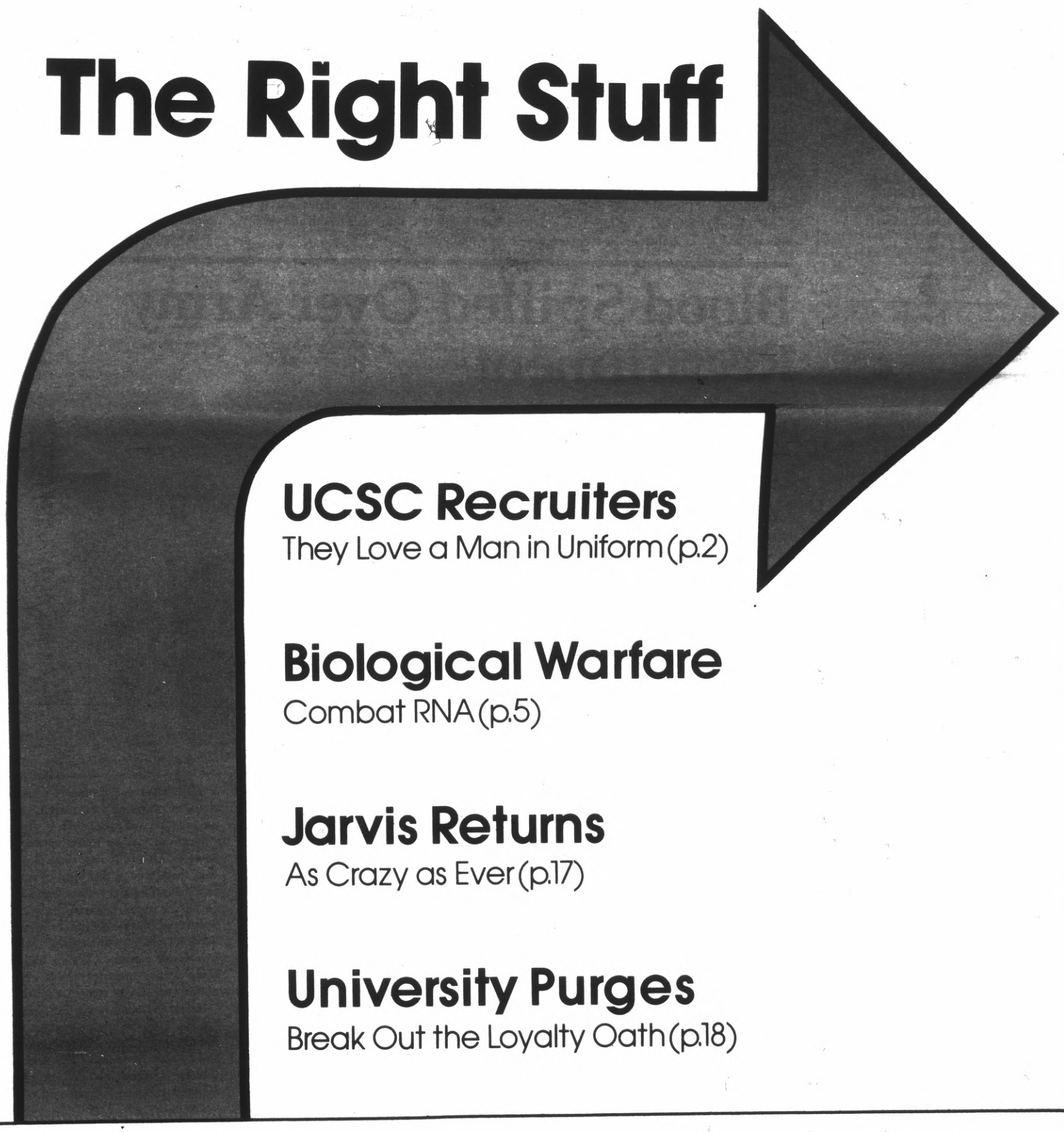
The Right Stuff



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STAFF

"Best All-Around Student Newspaper in the Western US"—Sigma Delta Chi, 1983

"The Best Weekly in the State"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1982

Gold Medalist—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1982

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"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."

—The Clash

NEWS ON THE MARCH

OIL'S WELL: "When you have as large a pool of oil as there is off this coast, there's no question it's going to be developed," said Gordon Duffy, Governor George Deukmejian's secretary for environmental affairs. "You've got to have your head in the sand to believe it's not going to be developed." Later this year both the state and federal governments plan to auction the right to drill off Point Arguello in an area called Santa Maria Basin. But what is intriguing the oil companies is not the vision of the one oil field but the prospect of developing the entire California coastline—as far north as Mendocino County. Only one oil company—Shell Oil—has ever drilled north of the Santa Maria basin, but many other oil companies are now becoming interested in a stretch between Santa Cruz and San Francisco. "We have no way of knowing what's there until someone actually drills and tests," said Tom Dunaway, senior staff assistant for field operations of the Minerals Management Branch of the Department of Interior.

SIGNS OF STRENGTH: Secretary of State George Shultz, arguing for more military aid to El Salvador in front of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, said "I think it is important to move to a peaceful solution but to get there you need strength." Shultz went on to say that negotiations can succeed in Central America as was accomplished in the Middle East, "but does anybody here think that the negotiations in the Middle East could work if Israel were unarmed, weak, and unsupported?"

SAXON'S ANGLE: University of California President David Saxon said in a speech Monday to the Comstock Club, a Sacramento business and civic group, that he sympathizes with Governor George Deukmejian's efforts to avoid a tax increase by controlling state spending. But he said the latest round of $55 million in cuts that Deukmejian ordered goes too far in the US's $1 billion plus budget. "The governor's action is not only a blow to the University's real and well-documented needs, but it is a blow to the University's morale as well," Saxon said. "The University is not just another state agency. The function it carries out is indispensable to California's health and vitality, now and in the future."

RIOT IN BAD HERSFELD: "All these cops came pouring in and they protected the fascists and that made everybody mad," said a West German demonstrator protesting a Nazi SS veterans' reunion. "People started throwing paint balloons at the police and they fired mace on us." Bad Hersfeld city officials said about 600 of the veterans and their families turned out for this year's "social get-together," despite the planned protest and fruitless petitions for a court injunction banning them from leasing the hall. Five thousand protesters were peacefully marching through Bad Hersfeld's main square chanting "Nazis Go Home" when the outbreak occurred. Five protesters were hospitalized and seven jailed.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST: LA County Supervisor Pete Schabarum has proposed a new plan to decrease some of the county's relief rolls by forcing would-be aid seekers to enlist in the army. Although this plan does not include present recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children it does include the homeless, disabled, and women. The County attorney is now looking into whether the plan is legal.

Blood Spilled Over Army Recruitment

by Frank Lawrence

Prompted by publicity about military recruiters visiting the UCSC campus, peace activists took the offensive this week in Santa Cruz. According to eyewitnesses, a person walked into the military recruiting office on Water Street about 11am Tuesday and poured human blood on the spit and polish floor of the recruiting center.

An Army recruiter confirmed that blood was dumped in the hallway outside the recruiting offices of all four branches of the military. "They dumped more of it near the Marine office because it's near the door," he said. "If they had come into our [Army] office they would've been apprehended." The recruiter asked to remain nameless because "at this level down here, we're not authorized to make any comments about other details."

Along with the blood, activists poured orange, white, and green paint on military vehicles outside the building. "He was patriotic," the recruiter joked of the activist, "but he was color blind." The recruiter added that this was the first time this year that the recruiting offices had been the victim of this type of attack, but added, "I think they blew up the office about three years ago." When questioned about his relaxed atttitude toward the affair, the recruiter replied, "What are you going to do? Go running through the streets throwing hand grenades just because someone threw paint on your car?"

That same day Army recruiters visited the UCSC campus, which is an inalienable right of the military according to Career Planning and Placement Director Peter Graff, who schedules recruiter visits to UCSC. "I think this new army recruiter, who's a captain, saw us as a challenge," Graff explained, "so he insisted he come."

Six UCSC students signed up to meet with the Army recruiter, far more than in past years, according to Graff. "I guess that's just reflecting the economic situation," he added.

Photo by MICHAEL KAY

The recruiters continued their interview during the demonstration.

Some 80 students watched a guerrilla theater piece and listened to several speeches condemning the US military and its presence on the UCSC campus in a rally Tuesday afternoon. After the rally, held on the lawn in front of McHenry Library, protesters marched through Kresge and Porter Colleges to the Housing Office by the west field, where recruiters were meeting with students.

Many students were alarmed by what they viewed as excessive security for the Army's visit to UCSC. *City on a Hill* received reports of police recording license plate numbers of cars entering the west side of campus. But Sergeant Karges of the campus police department denied the charge. "We were just up there to help direct traffic and make sure there were no problems," Karges said. Plainclothes police accompanied demonstrators on their march, which Karges said is standard procedure.

Graff of Career Planning and Placement said, "This is the first time in quite a while that there's been this kind of interest in the fact that military recruiters were on campus." In 1972 a huge crowd of students effectively prevented Marine recruiters from doing their work on campus through peaceful protests. But Graff noted, "We've had them here three or four times over the last six years, and nobody seemed to care that much."

In fact the same Army recruiter that visited UCSC Tuesday was on campus a month ago distributing career information to students and boards of study. "He said he was absolutely amazed that no one came up and debated with him," Graff said.

R & D Center Challenged

City Talks Back to UCSC

by Linda Hooper

In the first concrete effort to curb the university's autonomy from local growth control, the Santa Cruz Action Network (SCAN) has asked the city council to bring an ordinance before the voters in November on the universitys proposed Research and Development Center. If passed, the ordinance would be more a flexing of political muscle than law. But observers close to the university believe a strong statement of public disfavor over the Center will not be ignored.

The ordinance asks Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer to disapprove of any development on campus that does not comply with the city's land use policies, and seeks to prevent state funding of any campus development not endorsed by the city council. The ordinance would also deny the use of city services on any development not in compliance with the city's land use policies.

SCAN's proposal is the first organized opposition to the Center, which is still in the feasibility study stage. SCAN opposes the proposed development, saying an "industrial electronics park" of the size planned by the university would go far beyond the controlled growth mandated by Santa Cruz voters in 1979.

SCAN believes the ordinance is necessary because it would make the university, which has no legal obligation to comply with local growth regulations, respond to local political pressure.

The chancellor has written that he would "comply with all regulations, except those that contradict Regental policy or impose unreasonable restraint on the university to fulfill its purposes." He has also said he plans "to work with local agencies to satisfy common concerns."

Keith Rolley of SCAN disagrees. "I don't think he's trying," he said of the chancellor's promises. "At the forum last November he said in effect, 'We're going to do what we want to do.' "

The ordinance is co-sponsored by the Sierra Club, the Environmental Council and the Committee for University and Industrial Accountability, which expressed concern that the R&D Center would be a "major industrial center" and have "severe community impacts." The Center would not only subvert the city's general plan and growth control, according to ordinance supporters, but it would also intensify the housing shortage, cause traffic problems, and create secondary development costs that would have to be borne by the city.

SCAN believes the proposed Center would exist only to make money for the university and not for educational purposes. As a state institution, the university is constitutionally exempt from local zoning and development laws. SCAN believes the university should be protected from local laws only when they impinge on academic freedoms.

Photo by LINDA HOOPER

Keith Rolley of SCAN

Concerning the SCAN proposal, Chancellor Sinsheimer commented, "not to be cynical, [but] its been publicly discussed that certain factions want an issue which they think will aid certain candidacies in the November [city council] elections."

Sinsheimer said the university will ask the council not to put the ordinance on the ballot. "It would be bad policy. The university is a state agency. Our obligation is to all the people in the state. It would set a bad precedent for many state agencies. Take prisons for example. The state must have prisons, but what would happen if no one allowed a prison in their city? We should responsibly try to take into account local policies, [but] it is not sensible for a state agency to accept local decisions." If the ordinance is put on the ballot, Sinsheimer said, "friends of the university" will oppose the ordinance. "There are certain limits on the political pressures the university can exert directly."

Other campus administrators involved with the Center believe that its character has not been established, and that it is too early to take a stand on a project that has not yet left the drawing board. Feasibility study coordinator Dick Pierce said that any tenants—electronics specialists or otherwise—could not be recruited until after the chancellor has decided to build the center. "We can't go out and hustle for a project that isn't real yet," Pierce said. In addition, Chancellor Sinsheimer has stressed that the center would not be constructed if it did not fulfill an academic role on campus.

City planning director Peter Katzleberger said that the university is not subject to the same constraints which a private developer would face. Because of the university's resources, it will suffer no financial hardships if it waits to find the most acceptable tenants for the park, or if it chooses not to develop at all.

Katzleberger thinks a ballot issue might not be the best way to insure public approval of a university development project. "It may tend to be unproductive. You draw lines and start beating on each other instead of looking for solutions." However, he said the community does need a significant role in the university's plans. "The city needs to make decisions on its own fate."

The city council has called a public hearing to discuss the SCAN initiative at the City Hall council chambers on June 14, 7:30pm.

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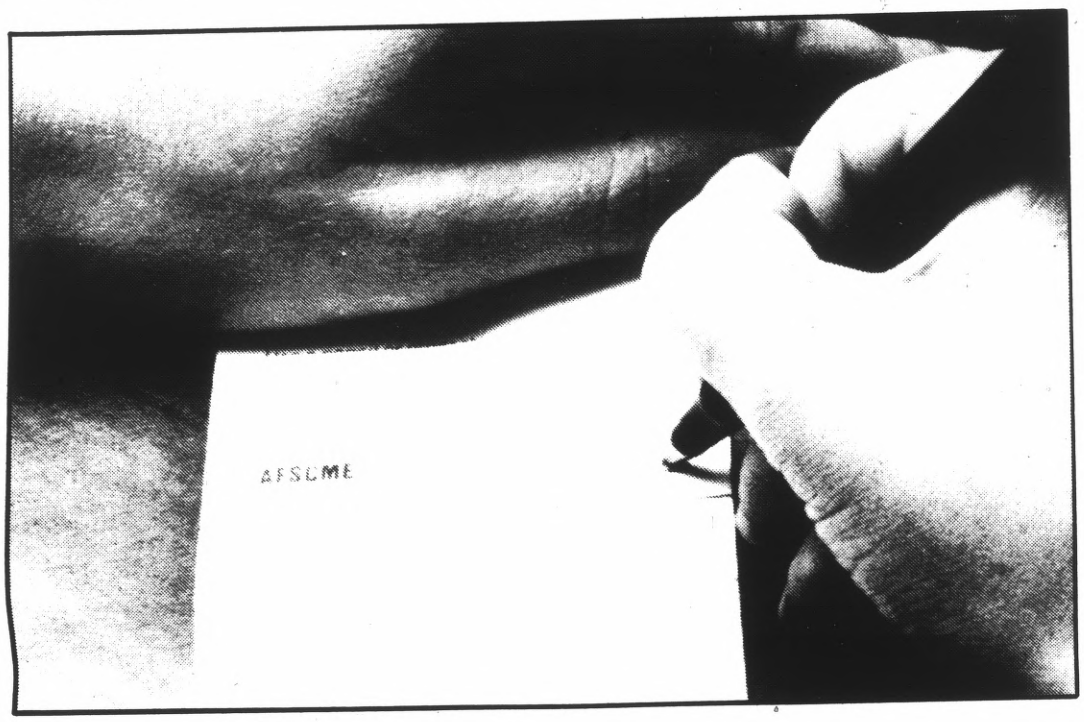

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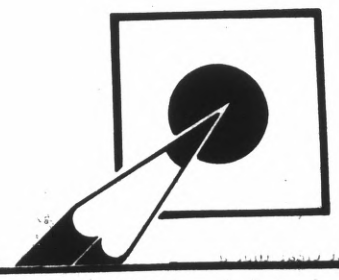

Vote AFSCME

May 23 to June 16

DNA: New Threat to Civilization?

by Janet Hutton

When Gregor Mendel was cross-fertilizing pea plants in an Austrian monastery in the 1840s, the word "gene" had not been coined. Yet his work with plants paved the way for modern genetics—the branch of biology that deals with the heredity and variety of organisms.

A century later, a microbiologist named Oswald Avery proved that genes, the inherited units which pass bits of information from parent to offspring, were made of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). Robert Sinsheimer, Chancellor of UCSC, and Susan Wright, history of science lecturer at the University of Michigan, have collaborated on an article which argues that the possibility of a military misusing the new recombinant DNA technology is strong, in spite of a treaty aimed at preventing biological war.

DNA is a relatively simple structure, a few chemical building blocks bonded together to form a long chain molecule. Genes contain sublengths of DNA molecules. In reproduction, there is an exchange of genes between the parents—sort of a shuffling process known as recombination—through which a new organism is created.

Today scientists can produce artificial DNA sequences in a laboratory by splicing two different segments of DNA together. The result is a recombinant DNA molecule. Genetics, then, has evolved from a pure science, in which the primary goal is to acquire knowledge, into a technology, in which that knowledge is applied to manufacture products.

Some of these products are valuable medically. Insulin and interferon, for example, can now be produced in large amounts through recombinant DNA techniques. Such techniques, however, can also be used to produce biological weapons.

Sinsheimer and Wright discuss problems involved with preventing misuse of the new synthetic biology in *The Fourth Horseman: Recombinant DNA Technology and Biological Warfare,* to be published this fall.

The "Fourth Horseman" in the title refers to the four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, which according to the Book of Revelations will precede the end of the world. The first three horsemen, which some interpret as conquest, war, and famine, are grim enough. But the fourth, a pale horse and rider, personifies Death through plague or epidemic.

An epidemic of such fearsome scale could be triggered by the production of harmful new biological agents, against which there is no protection. During the Biological Weapons convention of 1972, the United States, the Soviet Union, Sweden, and many other nations signed a treaty prohibiting the use of biological agents and toxins as weapons. Under Article I of the treaty, the nations involved promise never to produce "biological agents, or toxins...of types or in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic [disease-preventing], protective, or other peaceful purposes."

According to Sinsheimer and Wright, the United States ratified the treaty in 1975 and destroyed our stockpiles of biological weapons—a true disarmament. And yet, Sinsheimer is worried. "The treaty, like any treaty, has loopholes," he says. "The question is, how much incentive is there for people or governments to take advantage of those loopholes."

A clean and simple dual.

Research is not prohibited by the treaty. Stockpiling and producing harmful biological agents for use as weapons are prohibited. But as the chancellor observes, "With production it comes down to a question of motive. A researcher could say, 'I'm doing this for peaceful purposes, for medical reasons.' " Thus, having justified his research with the "right" reasons, a scientist could create a new and dangerous line of bacteria.

And this is happening. In the *Fourth Horseman*, Sinsheimer and Wright cite the recent approval, by the National Institutes of Health, of a proposal to insert the diphtheria toxin gene into the bacterium, *E. coli.*

Diphtheria toxin is responsible for the symptoms of the disease: the sudden onset of fever, the inflammation of the heart, and the false membrane that forms around the throat. *E. coli* bacteria are found in abundance in the human intestine and are easily spread through human wastes. Putting the diphtheria toxin gene into *E. coli* bacteria fulfills the fear of the Federation of American Scientists who in 1976 wrote:

Genes from disease-causing organisms, or from organisms that produce highly toxic agents, could be implanted in hosts capable of rapid spread, so as to produce dramatic new biological dangers...The world must begin to face a [threat] of biological proliferation that might, before long, rival that of nuclear weapons.

The motive of the diphtheria-*E. coli* experiment is ostensibly medical. The researchers involved hope to develop a new cancer therapy. Yet other scientists protest that there are safer ways to obtain the same information.

When the National Institutes of Health (NIH) approved the diphtheria toxin experiment, according to Sinsheimer and Wright, their main concern was whether the bacteria could be contained. Other issues, such as whether the experiment was in line with the principles of the Biological Weapons Convention, whether it might be setting a dangerous example, and how other nations might react to the work, were virtually ignored.

The experiment, although legitimate, clears the way to a potentially devastating weapon. "We have signed the treaty," says the chancellor, "but we've never passed a national law corresponding to it. The US government can't produce and stockpile agents of biological warfare. However, in the absence of such a law, it is not clear that a private organization could *not.*"

Private laboratories aren't the only ones taking advantage of the "progressive weakening of national guidelines" for recombinant DNA work. According to the *Fourth Horseman*, the Department of Defense (DOD) is showing more interest in biological research, particularly as it relates to recombinant DNA technology. From 1980 to 1982, as the NIH cut back, the DOD significantly increased its funding for biological research in private laboratories and in universities. Sinsheimer and Wright worry that research biologists may soon "feel pressure to seek support from military sources."

The DOD initiated 15 unclassified research projects involving recombinant DNA in the past three years. These projects include the development of vaccines through the cloning of pathogens (the anthrax bacillus, the Rift Valley fever virus, and gonorrhea bacteria), the investigation of maring biofouling (the slime molds that colonize on the bottoms of ships), and the study of acetylcholine esterase, a neural transmitter, for possible therapeutic applications.

Other results of research conducted by the DOD Biological Detection and Protection program are classified.

The DOD, in apparent recognition of the "new threat" posed by recombinant DNA, has advocated research which would "provide a better understanding of the disease mechanisms of bacterial organisms that pose a potential biological weapons threat." Sinsheimer and Wright maintain that, in order to obtain a "better understanding," the DOD will have to experiment with ways to increase the deadliness of disease-causing organisms.

Research of this type poses a dilemma. The Biological Weapons Convention of 1976 calls for the "fullest possible exchange" between nations experimenting with biological agents and toxins. But since this exchange occurs in a highly selective, voluntary manner, it is certain that Soviet scientists will not be advised of any classified research done through the DOD. Failure to share the results of the DOD research would place the US in violation of the 1976 treaty.

The 1981 outbreak of anthrax in the Soviet town of *Sverdlovsk* is suspected to have originated in a biological warfare research facility. US inquiries about the outbreak and requests to inspect the site were rejected. This has led many to conclude that the Soviet Union has already violated the treaty.

Thus the Soviet Union and the United States are left with a situation analogous to that of nuclear weapons, in which a lack of verifiable compliance with a treaty tempts both sides to justify its violation.

Is there a better way? Sinsheimer and Wright believe that the subject of biological weapons disarmament should be reopened. Nations should work toward the renouncement of any research into biological agents of pestilence except for "peaceful" purposes, and all approved research into biological agents should be done in internationally registered laboratories which would be open to scientists of all nations.

The last sentence of the *Fourth Horseman* sums it up: One window upon Apocalypse is more than enough.

Journalist Carolyn Craven

Tough and Tenacious

by John Kim

Pacing in front of her classroom, over a two-hour period Carolyn Craven will alternately lecture, cajole, praise, mock, and prod her students as they take the lectern with their news stories, shaping them until they become examples of good broadcast journalism. "You're lucky I love you all so much," she will say to her students after berating them on points of professionalism, "otherwise I'd let you all fail."

The students in Craven's broadcast journalism class listen because they know that she has been there, in the thick of international news stories and working for major news corporations. Currently a visiting lecturer at UCSC, Craven was born in Chicago and raised in the middle class neighborhood of Hyde Park with her twin sister ("We were both raised together as the only child," she jokes). She moved from the south side of Chicago to San Francisco in 1965 to work with Students for a Democratic Society. Later, she attended Berkeley as an Afro-American studies major, only to move to Los Angeles before graduation.

She landed a job as a researcher with KNBC news in Los Angeles in the spring of 1968, with only a surface knowledge of the business. "But I was smart," said Craven. "I knew how to use the library and look things up, I knew how to read and take notes...and then I could learn all the rest."

April 3 was the day Craven began working; she was settled down when the news came over the wire services: Martin Luther King had been assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. "That was my first day of work," she remembered, measuring her words. "I was handling background research on Martin Luther King because he was dead."

From there she moved to New York, writing for ABC Network News as an associate producer for ABC's Close-up series, and then back to San Francisco where she became a television reporter for KQED's Newsroom program.

In 1979, there came another event that would change her life. She had been writing and reporting on a series of rapes that had been linked together in California, and in January of that year she herself became a victim. Following this traumatic occurrence, she began to speak publicly about rape, writing articles on the subject and being interviewed on national television. "I wanted to go public because there were still misconceptions. People misunderstood the crime. Even I had misunderstood it until it happened to me."

She then was hired as White House correspondent for National Public Radio, covering this coveted beat for two years, from President Carter's Iranian hostage crisis to the inauguration of President Reagan.

One of the things that surprised her during her stint was "How ordinary these people were. I traveled 150,000 miles with the Reagan campaign through his inauguration, and I kept looking for the room where they kept all the bright and intelligent people who kept the republic together, and it just wasn't there. It's a miracle that the republic survived."

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

Craven finds it impossible to be objective about the news—so she's up front about her biases.

Today, Craven divides her time between her Sunday Newstalk show on KGO AM 81 radio and her three children, Ian, Flash, and Gabriel, the first two from her recent marriage. "They need mommy to be around, so mommy is there as much as she can." She commutes twice a week from her Berkeley home to Santa Cruz to teach her broadcast journalism class, keeping her "almost as busy as if I were working full time."

Though Craven began her career in a state reputed to be liberal, she still faced all the prejudices that came with being a Black woman in an industry controlled predominantly by white men. "They prefer to hire people like themselves," she stated flatly, "so it is much harder both to get in and survive if you are anything but a white male...It was true then, it is true today, it will be true for the forseeable future, that in order for minorities and women to get jobs in the business, you have to work ten times harder, be ten times smarter, just to keep up."

Today Craven sees evidence everywhere of prejudice. She cites a recent wholesale firing of women from KCBS, the top all news radio station in San Francisco, as an example. Another problem she sees is the apathy which greets such obvious steps backward. "Out of 29 talent slots at KCBS, 25 are white males, four are women, and one of the women *may* be Hispanic...If that firing had happened ten years ago, thousands of women would have been picketing KCBS. People wouldn't have been able to get in and out of the door. Today, nobody says a word."

Craven confronted this prejudice by working harder, arriving earlier at the office, and staying later. Simply, as she put it, "By busting my ass. Because the business is so competitive, the feeling is, 'that was swell what you did for me yesterday, but what are you doing for me today?' Is it harder for women and minorities? Yes, because we always have to prove something. That we can do the job. We still do."

In speaking about television journalism, a field where she has produced critically acclaimed work, Craven bemoans the lack of time for television to do any better than on-the-spot reporting and "very superficial analysis of what's going on in the world." Another criticism is the "disjointed appearance of the news," devoid of any historical context, as if "every story just happened today and is not related to anything else." As for the minute-and-a-half story slots, "There's almost nothing that can be thoroughly covered in that time span."

Another trap that she sees commercial television news falling into is hiding behind a middle of the road political stance under the guise of "objectivity." "I wish that they would understand that being middle of the road does *not* make them unbiased. The middle of the road political position *is* a bias in and of itself. I wish that they would stop pretending that they are objective when what they are doing is taking a middle position on something. It's a centrist bias...you can tell that it's true because the center position has moved considerably to the right in the last few years."

As for that suspect journalists' word, "objective," Craven quotes Saul Landau, another visiting professor on campus. "He said that he's objective as a journalist. He has an objective in mind, and he goes after it. That's about the only use of the word that I find acceptable."

After covering the daily events of the world for 20 years, Craven finds it is impossible to be objective. She speaks of her passionate concern about issues of peace and democracy, but emphasizes that they do not cloud her journalistic integrity as long as she states her views up front. "What I hope that people who listen to me and watch me will know is that my biases are fairly clear, and that because I am biased does *not* mean that I can't be fair or balanced."

In 1883 Joseph Pulitzer told his own reporters:

> Always fight for progress or reform
> Never tolerate injustice or corruption
> Always fight demagogues of all parties
> Never belong to any party
> Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers
> Never lack sympathy with the poor
> Always remain devoted to the public welfare
> Never be satisfied with mere reprinting of the news
> Always be drastically independent
> Never be afraid to attack wrong whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

"I think that that's as good advice as any," Craven added, "and I don't know anything that states my feelings on reporting better."

From her own experiences on the White House beat, Craven insists that all reporters are no more than surrogates. "I would spend all day every day with the President of the United States. The only thing I had to do at the end of the day was to tell the world what I had seen, heard, and learned. I did that because two hundred million Americans cannot hang out at the White House all day. They have other things to do. So I'm there because you can't be. My job is to accurately, fairly, and honestly as I can, tell you what's going on, and when I can what it means."

Craven asks something of those who shirk their own responsibility to find out the truth at the core of the important issues and events around them. "One of the hardest things I have to deal with with my students is that I accuse the passive generation of writing in the passive voice." Craven said. "They try to write passively and they try to listen passively. You have to *actively* listen. You have to *actively* read. Your mind has to be working. "What do they mean by this word? What does this mean?" You *cannot* be a passive receiver of information. Listening and reading require active mental participation. One has to read and listen to information very, *very* critically. That is your responsibility as a citizen, and it's the *only* thing that makes democracy work.

"One of my jobs as a journalist is to give you information so that you can make better decisions about your *own* life. If you don't listen to that information critically, and work with it in your mind, then you might not as well have it, and you are not an informed citizen."

Those who have had contact with Carolyn Craven know that she is impassioned not only about the news that she covers, but how her audiences respond and act. She shows her own disdain for passivity by refusing to be defeated as a journalist, carving out a niche for herself in a fiercely competitive profession, and she is adamant about others doing the same in their lives. For those who wish to change their world, she suggests action, not rhetoric. "A free press and your ability to respond to it is *crucial* to the survival of a democracy, and it's crucial to making this country better. That's *everybody's* responsibility."

Cowell Pottery Squashed

A Lost Art

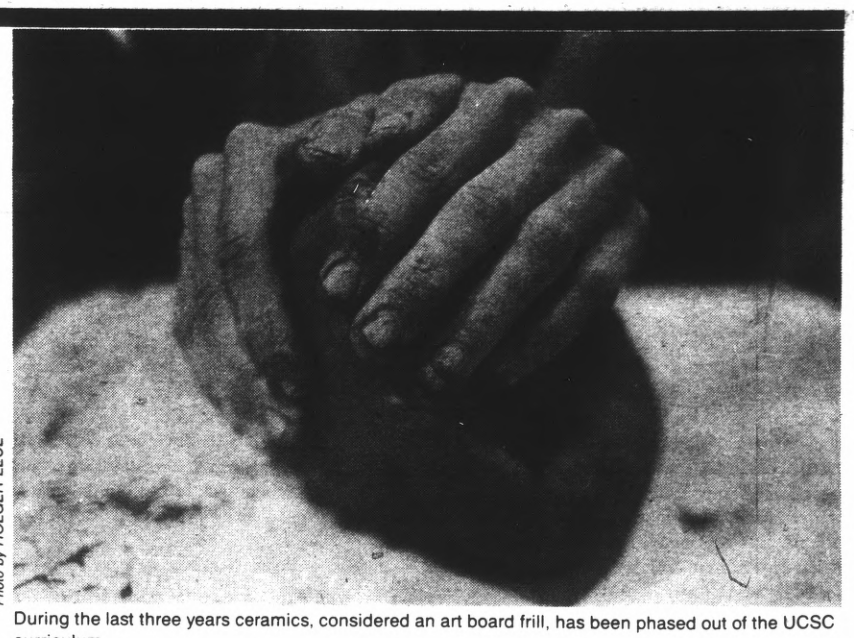

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

During the last three years ceramics, considered an art board frill, has been phased out of the UCSC curriculum.

by Diana Culver

Ceramics was once an integral part of the arts at UCSC. During the late 1970s there were two ceramics studios, located at Cowell and Porter Colleges. At each studio 15 to 20 students earned university credit on a full or part-time basis, responsible not only for weekly class assignments, but also for the maintenance of the facilities. This included everything from building kilns to buying materials. Both studios held annual pottery sales and gallery expositions, training students through first-hand experience for a career in ceramics.

But during the last three years ceramics have been phased out of the UCSC curriculum. The Porter facility was closed in spring 1980; this spring marks the permanent termination of classes at the Cowell pottery studio.

The art board decision, made last spring, is beginning to take its toll. The wheels have been sold. The ware racks and kilns will be taken out. The 1983 catalogue is blank where "ceramics" was once listed. Yet it was not a hasty decision, nor was it influenced by "a deep-dyed prejudice against the so-called 'minor arts,' " according to art professor Douglas McClellan. It reflects instead a trend of educational cutbacks—campus, state, and nationwide.

In 1978, Proposition 13 led to the reorganization of UCSC. Until that time, the colleges were responsible for all academic and personnel decisions. During reorganization, faculty members affiliated with boards of study, which were designed to absorb the administrative duties of the colleges. This theoretically cut costs by simplifying the university structure. Reorganization also included a decrease in the Full-Time Employment (FTE) positions endowed the boards of study, severely limiting the number of new faculty hired by the boards. The art board was informed that it would be given no new positions. Thus when the board voted to take the ceramics program and the Porter photography guild under its wing, it did so with limited financial support. Both programs remained affiliated with their colleges, excluded from the FTEs designated to the other fine arts courses. Ceramics had become an art board frill; when finances became tighter it was cut.

"Experiments have got to get standard support," explained McClellan. "The early days are improvisational and a lot of energy on the part of someone who's building something up. Sustaining that energy is difficult at best. When you hit hard times, those things that aren't bolted into the system are the first to get trimmed." The art board, explains the board's administrative assistant, Bess Benson, constantly appears to be asking the chancellor for "more" funds, but is actually requesting "enough" to support its programs. Unable to secure sufficient funds for ceramics, the board decided to "draw the line" rather than to allow the program to "limp" to an end.

The Cowell pottery studio was a dream that grew faster than the foundation sustaining it. The studio was first initiated in 1966 when Al Johnsen, one of the two local potters, was asked by Page and Eloise Smith to start a small campus pottery studio. As the program became more popular, it was relocated and expanded twice before moving to its present location. In the early 1970s Porter became the arts college and a second instructor, Bruce Bangert, was hired to teach at the Kresge-Porter crafts facility. "At that time we started putting photography in as the next FTE," said McClellan. "We didn't even think there would be a problem with ceramics. The thing at Cowell seemed very secure...until suddenly reorganization came along."

In fall 1980 Bangert was tranferred to Cowell, obliging the two instructors and their students to share the facilities. In the spring of 1981, Al Johnsen announced his decision to retire. "Al's leaving left a big gap," said art professor Donald Weygandt. He explained that the board had originally voted to continue support of the studio, but cutbacks became so steep that "something had to go. And that was a time when Al, too, resigned. It had set itself up." The following spring of 1982 marked the art board's decision to close the Cowell pottery studio.

For ceramics, acquiring an FTE would have meant a solid position in the art department. Yet the federal Affirmative Action program requires that a national search be made for FTE applicants, and Johnsen would possibly have been ousted on the basis that there were others more suited to the job. McClellan points out, "I don't think that a lot of people who were hurt in the reorganization ever understood how that might have been a problem. It's almost as if an FTE is a gift from the gods, and has to be filled in a certain way, whereas the college could hire [part-time] more freely."

There is a great need for FTEs among the courses already recognized by the art board. Said Weygandt, "Everyone is crying and scratching for [them]." When opportunities arise, board members prioritize their own disciplines. "We're looking out for our field and our students," acknowledged McClellan. Thus it is not likely that ceramics would have been considered for an FTE had one been offered to the board.

The decision to close Cowell pottery can be seen as the result of the unfortunate coincidence of Johnsen's retirement and an influx of financial pressures. Yet one can speculate that entirely cutting the ceramics program indicates that some board members doubt the validity of ceramics as an art, and thus challenge its place within the art board. "Anybody who makes distinction between arts and crafts simply doesn't know what he's doing," stated art professor emerita, Mary Holmes. "It's a distinction which can't be made." Al Johnsen added, "The idea of the separation of art and craft, as has happened on campus now, is an argument that went out 30 years ago in most other colleges. The people that went through Cowell are showing as ceramics artists in some of the most prestigious galleries that we have...Beautiful pots can be fine art. Ceramic sculpture can be fine art."

It is ironic that the ceramics program is being dissolved on the grounds that it is a financial burden. On average student sales have earned a total of $2,000, 50 percent of the funds needed to run the studio. "The studio really paid for itself," explained Johnsen. "We bought all of the equipment and we paid for a lot of the remodeling. Our sales made a lot of money and it was turned right back into the studio...it doesn't cost much to operate that studio...the only thing [the art board] paid was my salary, which was not a very big one."

In creating the Cowell Pottery studio, Al Johnsen initiated a learning experience which has survived for more than 17 years; its demise will leave a gap larger than the echo of an empty studio. "When you are a freshman in a four-year university everything is very strange to you," said Johnsen. "Then you suddenly enter a studio where people are working together and there is a sense of cooperation. Over the years as you see new people coming in, you have the opportunity to extend yourself to your fellow students because you have been through some of the problems that you can see them facing. As places like Cowell pottery die, there will be fewer places where you can have a feeling of community. That's the sort of feeling we've had at Cowell pottery, and that's the sense of loss we have. What's going to fill that void on campus now? There's nothing."

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Democracy And Growth

by Todd Woody

As the Santa Clara Valley's expanding electronics industry spills over into Santa Cruz county, the local growth management system will greatly determine the influence of those corporations on the area's traditional agricultural and tourist-based economy. During the past five years under the growth management system, the county has redefined the power relations between government and development interests.

After Santa Cruz county voters approved the growth management ordinance Measure J in 1978, the board of supervisors adopted a series of policies to preserve agricultural land, limit population growth, restrict development to urban areas, and require at least 15 percent of all new housing units be made available for low and moderate income residents.

In the following years the county implemented those policies by cutting annual growth in half, fighting the city of Watsonville over its annexation of county agricultural lands, and approaching the 15 percent low and moderate income (inclusionary) housing target despite a severe building recession.

"Measure J makes a political assertion that the community will decide what its growth will be each year. It's an incredible psychological boost for the community to not feel powerless regarding growth," said Supervisor Gary Patton, the author of the growth management ordinance. "It reverses the philosophical position that communities are receptacles for development and must accommodate growth rather than control it."

Local developers and their conservative supporters, who opposed the growth restrictions and lottery system instituted to allocate the limited number of building permits available each year, did not readily accept this change in the traditional relationship between government and private enterprise. Measure J's detractors claimed the restraints on development would lead to economic stagnation and would discourage new industries from moving into the county.

In recent months a citizen's group not categorically against Measure J, the Live Oak Community Association, has voiced its opposition to the placement of three fourths of the county's low income housing units in Live Oak, an unincorporated area between Santa Cruz and Capitola represented by Supervisor Dan Forbus.

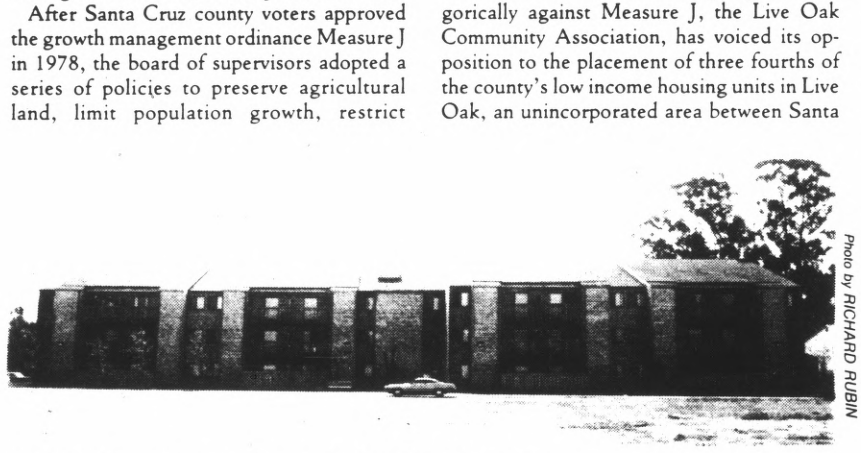

Photo by RICHARD RUBIN

As Santa Cruz county grows, so do the political tensions.

Forbus, a long-time foe of Measure J, aligned himself with the group and told the organization to "just call on me when you feel the time is right to put [Measure J] back on the ballot." Forbus could not be reached for comment on the Live Oak issue. According to his aide, Faye Isaak, Forbus refuses to give any further interviews to *City on a Hill*.

"I am not surprised that some people who have always been against Measure J are trying to get new allies," said Patton. "I think there are legitimate neighborhood concerns [in Live Oak] but certain leaders, including Mr. Forbus, are trying to deflect them into an attack on Measure J."

According to Live Oak Community Association President Carl Johns, the organization is not against the inclusionary housing provisions of Measure J. What they oppose are the transfer credit policies that permit builders to construct low income housing in Live Oak, where costs are less, and then sell up to half of those units to other builders who need to fulfill their 15 percent quota. Those who buy the already-built units can then avoid constructing low and middle income housing in other projects in the county.

"This is not what Measure J intended," said Johns. "There is an obligation of the community as a whole to provide for low income housing."

Johns said the Community Association is not necessarily seeking the repeal of Measure J but wants to abolish the transfer credit policies. Those policies were not part of the original ordinance but were adopted at a later date by the board of supervisors.

"The board of supervisors needs to make some adjustments in Measure J and the General Plan," said Johns. "The repeal of Measure J would be a radical amputation. We wouldn't want that. A lot of people voted for it for good reasons." Although Johns said the Community Association is not advocating the repeal of Measure J, it could do so as a last resort.

Patton said it was incorrect to attribute the number of low-income units to Measure J. "It sets some basic policies but does not dictate exact housing concentrations. If Live Oak wants a different housing mix, more public services, parks, and the such, then we can work with that at the local level," said Patton. "I am perfectly willing to consider when we can eliminate the transfer credits policy. I'd much prefer to have inclusionary units spread throughout the county. I supported them [transfer credits] because it was one of the few ways to encourage the construction of low-income housing."

Patton said that much of the criticism of Measure J is unfounded because the ordinance itself does not set exact limits on growth. "Measure J is not written in stone. It is a set of guidelines."

UCSC professor of environmental planning Paul Niebanck believes the structure of the growth management ordinance can ensure its viability. "The beauty of this initiative is that it is written simply and allows for change," commented Niebanck. "Its brilliant in political terms."

Although Niebanck has reservations about the bureaucratic nature of the growth management system and the upward effect on housing prices that could reduce the number of available low income units, he said, "Measure J is as sophisticated and relevant as any [growth management system] around."

"We wanted to put control over growth in the hands of the people," explained Patton. "Then it's under democratic control. That's why people accept it.

"It's a matter of political discussion," continued Patton. If you want bigger growth than Robley Levy, Joe Cuchiarra, or Gary Patton want then you should vote for a candidate who will implement your views in the next supervisorial election. That is the essence of democracy and Measure J fits in with that process."

Although Patton believes Measure J successfully established a philosophical attitude toward growth control, he said, "The next step comes as we challenge the industrialization of the county over the next five to 10 years. We have to translate the psychological idea that we can control growth and apply it to the electronics industry."

Patton said that ultimately the community will have to secure some sort of an agreement from industries that locate in the county regarding employment, job training, and housing.

He is particularly concerned about the housing demand created by new industry. Patton explained that in San Francisco, corporations building new office towers in the downtown area are required by the local government to provide housing in the surrounding neighborhood based on a ratio of the number of new jobs their business brings into the city.

"That's the type of technique we have to investigate and work on here," said Patton. "It'll mean the county will be less desirable to industries wanting to move here, but then we will be able to select the ones that will benefit the community and won't export their jobs to Taiwan when economic conditions change in a couple of years."

In the meantime the county must deal with cities that do not follow growth management policies, and welcome the electronics industry into their communities. Although Santa Cruz has a strong growth management ordinance, the cities of Watsonville and Scotts Valley have rejected the growth management approach and have sought to accommodate new industry.

Watsonville has a limited amount of land suitable for industrial use within its city limits and must annex adjacent county land if it is to continue its expansion. The county and Watsonville have clashed in the past over the annexation of county agricultural lands and it appears that they will continue to do so in the future. "Annexation is the one major loophole in the county's agricultural preservation policies," said Patton.

When asked if he thought Measure J could survive a repeal attempt, Patton answered, "I believe so. Growth management is broadly and widely accepted in the community. I think people want to maintain a basic balance in the county."

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CAMPUS CLIPS

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

R&D Site Chosen

After months of research and growing controversy, a site behind Crown college has been chosen for the Research and Development Center. Known as site "G," the area has 76 usable acres, and its selection will help focus the ongoing feasibility study of the R&D Center

The chancellor's decision on the site came after the recommendations of the Land Use Policy Committee (LUPC) and the R&D Center Steering group. LUPC chair Allen Dyson said site G was the best choice given the descriptions of the Center provided by the administration. One of the main attractions of G is that development can be phased, "unlike the rest [of the sites]. With site G you can make a mistake," Dyson said.

Owen Lawlor of the R&D group said their recommendation for site G was mainly a confirmation of a decision made by the staff of Vice Chancellor Wendell Brase's Office of Finance and Planning.

"Originally, site G was given low priority," Lawlor said, "because it was thought to be too expensive to develop." But after research by Brase's staff, Lawlor said, "It became a lot less expensive. They redesigned the site so it could be built sequentially at a much lower cost than the other sites. It seemed to be the best site given all the options."

New Harassment Policy

A new UC systemwide sexual harassment policy may not prevent harassment on UC campuses, but it could resolve it.

The new policy, still in draft form, is the product of UC's systemwide Committee on Sexual Harassment, composed of students, administration, and staff. If adopted, it would apply to all nine campuses.

The policy includes a definition of sexual harassment, based on the one used by the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; a standard formal grievance procedure; and a new "pre-grievance complaint resolution process."

In simple language, this means that a harassment complaint would first be handled through a "complaint resolution officer" who would mediate between the complainant and the accused on an informal basis. If simple mediation is unsuccessful, however, the officer would submit a report to the chancellor to begin a formal procedure.

The policy was sent to all nine campuses for review. "I'm not overjoyed with it," said Chancellor Sinsheimer of the policy. The reason, he said, is that the subject is too complicated to encompass in a single definition of harassment. He also said that "sexual harassment cases don't fit easily into standard grievance procedures."

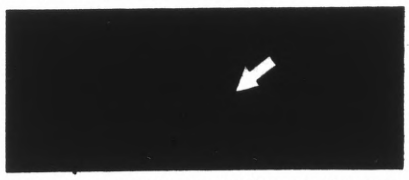
Getting Ready

A major blockade of the Lawrence Livermore Weapons Labs is taking place June 20, and a group of UCSC students are organizing a meeting in preparation for the event. They hope the meeting will do three things: help people form new affinity groups, connect new members with existing groups, and help existing affinity groups form a UCSC cluster. The meeting will be this Tuesday at 6pm in room 247 in Kerr Hall.

Great Ball of Gas

UCSC astronomers may have identified a new planet, similar to Jupiter. The find would be the first such discovery outside of our solar system.

The exact nature of the object remains debatable. UCSC faculty member Douglas Lin says it may be a "proto-planet" near a young star in the Taurus constellation. Another UCSC astronomer, Burton Jones, thinks the object may be a new-born star. Most scientists agree that the object is probably a ball of gas like Jupiter, though 20 times bigger. The surface temperature is about 930 degrees Fahrenheit, which is hot for a planet and cool for a star. If it can grab enough material from the gaseous disc surrounding its sun, it may reach that critical mass needed to become a sun in its own right. If it is a planet, astronomers will watch it grow dimmer over the next 10 to 20 years. If it is indeed a planet, the discovery will help astronomers to understand the birth of our very own cosmic spaceship.



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Rehab Yam Fries

Deli as Therapy

by Mark K. Cassell

A tofu burger or soy shake from the Well Bean Deli may be just health food cuisine to some, but for the people who work there this food is part of a healing process. The deli was recently purchased by the Sunflower House, an adult drug-rehabilitation center in Santa Cruz. As part of their therapy, seven residents at a time spend five to six months working in the deli.

Dennis Henschell, manager of the Well Bean, says the deli serves three main purposes: it operates as a vocational training center for residents, it provides the residents who work there with a healthy diet of natural foods, and, Henschell hopes, it will generate income for the Sunflower House.

"This [deli] is used primarily as a vocational center," said Henschell, "to give residents job skills they can use in the real world. What we want to do is teach them as much as we can about accounting, sales skills, and customer service, so that when they get out there, they'll have a real strong background."

Although Henschell admits residents could learn these vocational skills elsewhere, he argues that the deli offers a much more supportive environment. "It's like a stepping stone for them, because they get more support here than they would from normal employment."

Another beneficial aspect of the program is health. Because the Well Bean is a health food restaurant, residents become more conscious of what they eat. Roy Robison, director of the Sunflower House, said, "Most of these people have done a tremendous amount of damage to their bodies. The deli gives them a chance to cleanse themselves."

Henschell, himself a former drug user and rehabilitation patient, said, "The residents are eating food that's going to cleanse their system, a system that has been saturated with drugs. They are receiving both a righteous vocation and a righteous diet."

The federal government has substantially cut needed funds from the house, some of which it hopes to make up through the deli. Today only 35 patients are at the house. "We've had to become much more self-sufficient," said Robinson. "The deli is a way of helping us stay afloat."

For the residents, The Well Bean Deli provides the opportunity to regain some of the confidence they need to make it outside the Sunflower House and be able to adjust to the "real world."

Dan Nofrey has been at the Sunflower House for 11 months and works as a line cook at the deli. A heroin user for 15 years, Nofrey chose the Sunflower House as an alternative to jail, after being convicted for manufacturing PCP.

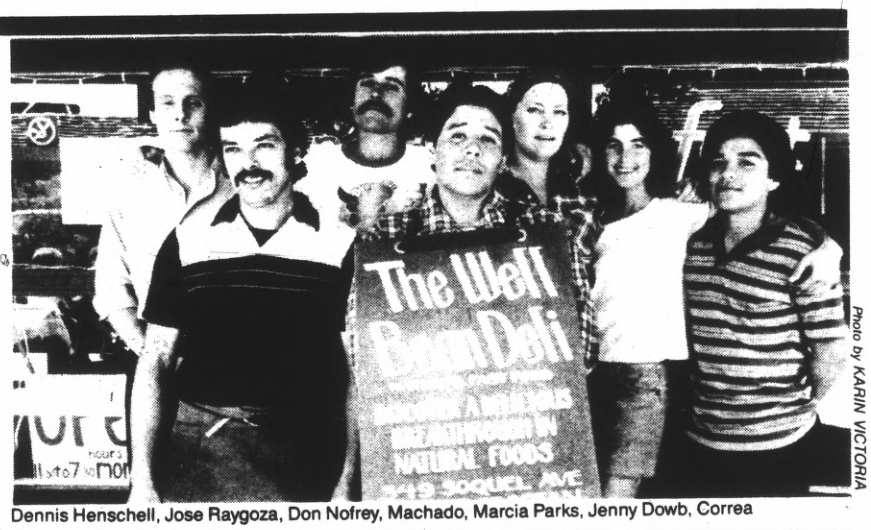


Photo by KARIN VICTORIA

Dennis Henschell, Jose Raygoza, Don Nofrey, Machado, Marcia Parks, Jenny Dowb, Correa

"The Well Bean and the Sunflower House are showing me I can be successful," he said, "and it has shifted my addiction from drugs to the house and my job. They've changed my life."

Allen Lewis, another member of the program, spent the last eight out of 10 years behind bars before coming to the Sunflower House.

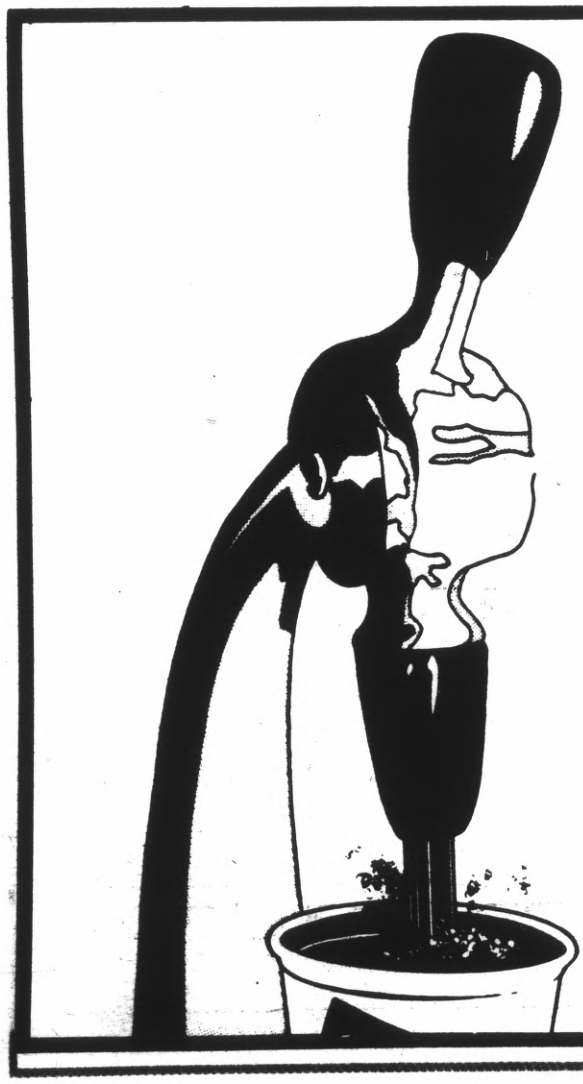
"The house and the deli are giving me personal power. I feel I've gained a lot," he said. "They've helped me to learn how to be honest with myself. It's like going to college for life."

All the members at the Sunflower House have an opportunity to work at the Deli, as long as they stay in the 18 month program. The problem is only a few make it. "Everybody knows they can work here if they stay long enough in the program. But out of 10 maybe one will make it all the way through the program," said Nofrey.

The question now facing the Sunflower House is whether the Well Bean will make it financially. The house financed the $20,000 for the purchase of the deli mostly through bank loans. Members hope that money will come in not only through profits but also through donations.

However, Henschell thinks it will succeed even without the donations. "The restaurant will succeed for two reasons. One is that people are more health conscious today and want health foods. The second is that people also enjoy the convenience of fast food. The Well Bean offers them both."

For the Sunflower house and its residents, the purchasing and running of the deli has meant much more than selling tofu products and yam fries. It is a tool which residents use to make it in the "real world." As Henschell says, "It's unique."



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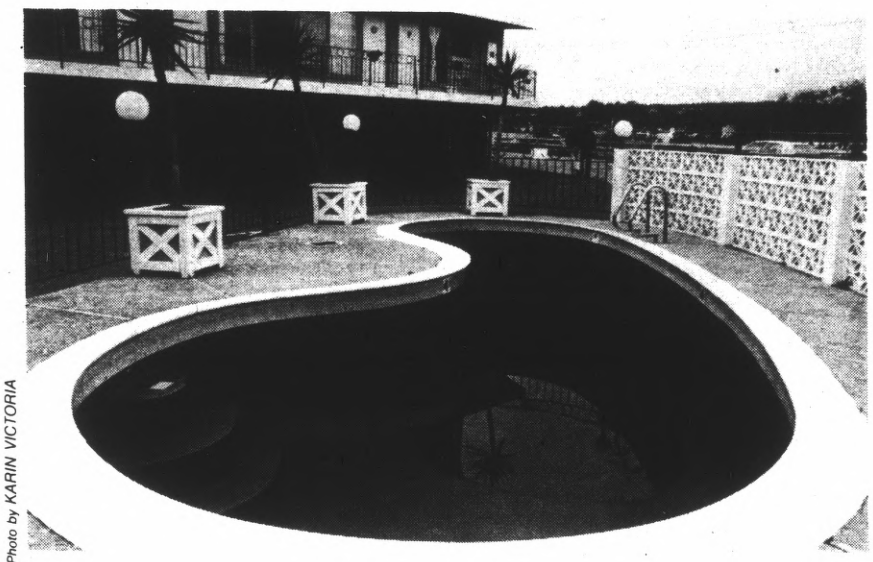

Photo by KARIN VICTORIA

Mello's Bill is Dead

Henry Mello's controversial state senate bill dealing with San Francisco's condo conversion laws, which turned into one of the biggest 1983 legislative battles, died this week in the Housing and Community Development Committee. "The bill is dead," said Mello from Sacramento, "D-E-A-D."

SB 259, sponsored on behalf of Traweek Investment Co., would have forced local governments to process condo conversion project applications that were retroactively denied by conversion banning legislation. Traweek's application to convert a 720-unit apartment building was turned back when San Francisco placed a moratorium on all conversion projects with more than seven units.

Mello said that "controversy focused away from the bill" was responsible for its failure, referring to the $78,000 Traweek contributed to various politicians in the past two years. Mello received a total of $5,000 from the company and its agents.

The reason he wrote the bill, said Mello, was to protect property owners' rights from local governments that "slam the door on them. This is what you expect out of a loan shark or in Tijuana—not dealing with the government, but the people—[to be] taken for a ride."

Asked whether the negative publicity he received for introducing the bill will affect his political future, Mello said, "People who believe strongly in property rights will look to me as someone who had the courage to stand up to bad press to hold up property rights and civil rights."

Vote Twice for This One

Citizens Against Voter Fraud formed recently in answer to indications that hundreds of fraudulent votes may have been counted in the 1980 Santa Cruz election. The organization will soon petition for 3000 signatures to place an ordinance on the November ballot that would make the city hire a special voter fraud investigator.

Polly Doyle, a spokesperson for the group, noted that although stuffing the ballot box is not really possible in this day and age, there are other ways to rig elections. Said Doyle, "If I wanted to register to vote a lot of times I could write to the county for an absentee ballot as many times as I want, and I can put down different names and different addresses that exist."

Citizens Against Voter Fraud is nonpartisan, according to Doyle, but city councilmember John Laird believes that, "They're trying to imply there's voter fraud here and that it somehow favors progressive candidates; I think that's a cheap shot."

The organization found, according to spokesperson William Sweringin, that most of the fraudulent votes favored the progressive faction in 1980. However, the investigation only covered a small portion of the city.

By getting the ordinance on the November ballot, Doyle hopes people will see that their votes do make a difference. "We felt people needed to be reassured about voting in general," she stated.

Conspiracy Charges Hold Up

Defense attorneys lost a bid to dismiss conspiracy charges against four former Santa Cruz police officers charged with assault and brutality yesterday when Superior Court Judge Donald May ruled that the jury would make that decision. The action came after the prosecution rested its case following seven weeks of testimony.

Defense attorneys claimed that prosecutor Ralph Boroff did not present sufficient evidence to prove that former officers Rick LeMarquand, Ed Chevalier, Joe Sanchez, and Mike Redus conspired to beat up street people over an 18-month period beginning in the fall of 1979. Boroff contended that the law required only that he show that the officers had a "tacit understanding" to harass the victims.

May also denied all but two defense motions to drop several of the 23 assault and brutality incidents for lack of evidence. The defense is now presenting its side of the case.

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LETTERS

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Send mail to Editor, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

Gandhi Goosed?

Dear Staff:

My heart did not well up with blissful emotion of which your lead in the article, "Gandhi, You Deserved Better," attempted to evoke. However, I did find myself indulging in the notion of Stuart Leavenworth's family, "Anglophiles that they are," eating steak and potatoes while casually mentioning the Mahatma in the same breath as F.D.R. and Abraham Lincoln. The article proved to be all [sic] to puddle wonderfully ethnocentric from the start, to be taken seriously. Yet what proved most curious was a picture of a frail man juxtaposed with a quote suggestive of his proclivity for violence.

No, Gandhi should not be a saint through Western eyes as you with full fervor support. In fact, you stoop so low as to use the quote of which you criticize Grenier for using. Hence you over-emphasized the point and thereby your inherited liberal credibility. At the risk of being thought low, I will repeat. Gandhi would greet people with "Have you had a good bowel movement this morning, sister." Or this is what Grenier, a writer for a right-wing journal asserts. I think the hoopla around this supposedly crude form of greeting reeks of cultural chauvinism. As a child my mother, whenever I felt feverish, would ask me the same question. Maybe Gandhi was asking how do you feel, sister. I wonder if he asked that of his brothers, too? Did Gandhi have many brothers and sisters? Maybe Gandhi felt just close to his people, who the world knows from lack of proper foods, could have had problems with defecations. And we all know the difference a good bowel movement in the morning makes.

In using as examples what Gandhi suggested that the Jews and the Ethiopians should do in their respective situations, you succeeded not in denigrating Gandhi but rather Gandhi's philosophy. More importantly you have succeeded in something that is easy in which to succeed in America. You have succeeded in condoning the violent approach to conflict resolution. You have succeeded in the pervasive notion of aggressiveness and rudeness as a sign of strength. You have given refuge to beliefs endemic in American society.

Thank you, Stuart Leavenworth, for being the confused liberal that you are.

Jon Crowder

Lab Riot

Dear Staff:

Chancellor Sinsheimer's attempts to attract Cooper Laboratories, a producer of biomedical equipment, to campus is premature and politically calculated. Though the chancellor has said Cooper's arrangement to settle on campus doesn't depend on a positive decision to build a Research and Development Center, a contract with the firm would imply a long-term commitment.

In 1941, the founders of Stanford Research Institute (SRI) contracted with the National Defense Research Committee to conduct research in the university's chemistry department, agreeing that the experiment would be moved to SRI when the center was formed. These early contacts with future investors were important to SRI's early success.

The chancellor admits university relations with Cooper are testing the waters for a future Research and Development "Park," but in the process, he seems to be giving momentum to the proposal by his willingness to make commitments with industry. Any agreements with private firms to work on campus should, like the Research and Development Center itself, require an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), as well as campus and community input concerning the social and educational impacts of, and regulation over, industry on campus.

Ann Lockhart
CUIA (Community for University and Industry Accountability)

An Open Letter to UCSC Students

As a result of the work of the student organization, People for Responsible Community Investments (PRCI), Santa Cruz Community Credit Union (SCCCU) decided to research the feasibility of providing an Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) service on campus. We found that the initial cost of this service is prohibitive for the size of our credit union. However, there potentially is another option for SCCCU members.

Santa Cruz County Schools Credit Union has been invited and plans to set up ATM equipment on campus. We fully support their decision. Schools Credit Union will be providing this service through the Network Exchange, an ATM cooperative network servicing credit union ATM machines nationally. SCCCU can also join this network and rent computer time to be able to offer the service. Unfortunately, the transaction cost would be quite high.

We appreciate that the student community has done work in educating both itself and the Santa Cruz community on the politics of investment policies and the importance of strong community involvement in the shaping of these policies.

We thank you for your work and will keep you informed of our progress.

Karen Zelin, Co-Manager
Santa Cruz Community Credit Union

Yellow Journalism

Dear Staff:

Congratulations on another award-winning example of yellow journalism. I'm referring to Mr. von Busack's article on the Cocoanut Grove. It may appear that the pro-union slant is due to the paper's leftist viewpoint, however, the fact that Mr. von Busack is an employee of the Cocoanut Grove may have something to do with it. (A fact that he failed to disclose.) It hardly behooves a newspaper's objectivity to have reporters with emotional and economic ties to the story write the story and fail to disclose that interest. The point of this letter is not, however, to lecture Mr. von Busack on how to run a newspaper, but to dispute some of his contentions and add another point of view.

First, I would like to say that labor unions are hardly the bastion of worker representation that they like to think they are. The President of the Teamsters wasn't sentenced to jail for overconcern with the management of the union's pension fund. Mr. von Busack's portrayal of Littler, Mendelson, Fastiff, and Tichy (Seaside's attorneys in the matters) as union busters is also undeserved. The firm specializes in labor law, but less than 20 percent of the cases involve disputes of this type.

I will not disagree with the contention that the employees have legitimate grievances, but the ones listed in last week's story do not fall into this category. Bartenders may earn less than union members (not several dollars an hour, though), but there is absolutely no reason to believe that the union wage is fair while the Grove wage isn't. There is also no legitimate grievance when an employee claims that he/she hasn't received a wage increase in two years. I am unaware of any guarantee made to prospective employees that they will receive any wage increase (and I've been employed with the Company for over a year and a half). Furthermore, on the rare occasions when an employee works for 16 hours they are paid time and a half over 8 hours and double time over 12 hours, so I see no grievance there. I will abstain from discussing the legal matters at hand since they are moot at this point, but I find it extremely distressing that the most important issues will never be addressed—the social and economic inefficiencies of labor unions.

D. Kelly Pease

STAFF NOTE: *Richard von Busack has not been employed by the Grove for nearly two months. Bartenders at union houses earn $7.50 an hour; Grove bartenders earn $4.50. We stand by our story.*

Barking Lot

Dear Staff:

Recently I learned the rewards and the reinforcement given to good samaritans. On Monday afternoon past, I went to Communications to see a movie for my history class on the '60s. I arrive in the parking lot shortly before 4pm and parked next to some classmates. As we visited in our cars, the white parking patrol pick-up pulled into the lot. My friends and I quickly deposited money in the meter. Having a pocketful of change, my friends and I decided to put money in all the expired meters before the cop could ticket the cars.

We had filled about 10 meters when, in a fit of pique, the cop strode across the lot and demanded to know what I was doing. I replied, "Just trying to help some people out." Officer George responded in a stentorian tone, "I have a job to do, this isn't funny." I told him, "I'm not trying to be funny or to interfere with your job." Then he demanded my name and student ID. I refused to comply. I tried to explain to him that getting a $12 ticket is not a fun experience and I was only attempting to help some people avoid having their day ruined. He repeated his demand for my name and ID. This time, when I refused, he threatened to "call in the heavy heat" and to "have me removed." I told him that I had a class at 4pm, so I would not leave prior to the end of class.

I knew I had done nothing wrong, had not interfered with his job, so why was I hassled? Was it because he needed the tickets to fill a quota? Or has it become illegal to help another human being?

Daniel Cohen

Rotkin Responds

Dear Staff:

I guess what I find most disturbing in the chancellor's letter in your last issue is his apparent inability to understand that some ostensibly individual choices have impacts which are sufficiently detrimental to the community as a whole that they ought not to be available to individuals. It only takes a few students grubbing for grades to destroy the co-operative learning environment of a classroom for everyone. As a result the desire of "some" students for grades may be an unacceptable option for the community and they should be banned for everyone.

I assume that the chancellor must be guided by somewhat similar logic in his opposition to the Livermore Labs. After all, how dare he impose his own moral and political judgement on those poor nuclear scientists who like and believe in making bombs—don't they have families to feed?

On the Campbell Soup Company issue we apparently disagree. The chancellor seems to feel that it is OK for this institution to purchase products from a company engaged in unfair labor practices, using scabs to fight a unionization drive by poor farmworkers. I say "some" people's individual desire for chicken noodle soup should be a lesser priority than joining a national boycott to fight such inequity.

Finally, the real issue here is not the individual consumer choices of 800 people who "choose" to use a Wells Fargo Teller machine. How did the machine get here in the first place? What kind of reification is it to assume that the machine just exists and that now people "want" it? Why this machine and not the Santa Cruz Community Credit Union? For that matter, why not McDonalds, porno movie houses, a Ku Klux Klan office, etc? No doubt "some" people up here would like these conveniences too. Why deny them?

South African apartheid is one of those moral abominations of such enormous magnitude that significant sacrifice and communal solidarity in the struggle for its abolition are called for. And the campus administration ought to give the 800 teller machine users an acceptable alternative. My moral indignation is not directed against the individuals using the machine, but the administration that put it there in the first place.

Mike Rotkin

Red Menace

Dear Staff:

Edward Teech brought up an issue in May '83 abut the many beliefs in Merrill College, including communism, which prompted me to question the philosophy of communism. Communism is a theory advocating elimination of private property, a system in which goods are owned in common and are available to all needed.

I, being from South America, have seen a threat to many people's lives. A special lady I know from Colombia lived a hard life. She was brought up in a poor and violent family. Her parents did not know how to express love if it wasn't by harsh or brutal gestures. Despite the fact she was an abused child, she was able to have an education up to the sixth grade. Through the years her feelings about life and drive strengthened. This lady was very unhappy with her life and with lots of determination was able to move up in society.

The frightening situation is that once a person has accomplished their goals in life there are people in this world who want the easy way out or do not have the sense of determination and belief in common wealth. But where does this common wealth come from? Is it fair to take away or share half of somebody else's evidence of satisfaction in life, when nobody helped the determinant people?

People share certain things out of generosity, but not when one is obligated to give up half of one's wealth. Nobody said it was an easy world...

Christine Beal

Room for Improvement

Dear Staff:

I would like to express commentary on Kerry Nelson's piece, "Small Move in the Right Direction." I heartily appreciate Henry Mello's concern for women's safety in his promotion of bills SB 809 and 401. While I agree that rape is a horible crime, it is also a complex societal problem, and like all complex problems, has no simple solution. When Gillian Greensite states that the proposed bills are "...a small part of moving in the direction...of addressing the causes of violence," she is correct only insofar as that this legislation may provoke debate and more open examination of this issue. However, I have never believed that our present penal institutions are an effective vehicle for the elimination of crime.

Statistics show that 90% of all rapists were themselves sexually abused as children (as were

continued on page 27

KALEIDOSCOPE

Vice Advice

Time to empty out the Fanbelt mailbag again. This week I received a plethora of questions concerning subjects of personal hygiene, the proposed student union, the ejector button that the chancellor keeps under his desk, and solar bong hits. Since the first few subjects have too much in common with each other, I will try to tackle the latter one. Unfortunately, the cat letters sent by all you folks were mutilated by an in-house cadre of fascist cat lovers. Try again next week.

Dear Joey:
What are the hazards of solar bong-hits? My housemate says that they can make you sterile. Is this true?

Possibly Sterile in Soquel

Dear Possibly:
According to informed sources, solar bong hits—the process of lighting a cylindrical pipe with a magnified glass on a sunny day—is only dangerous when practiced carelessly. Although I have never heard of anyone becoming sterile through solar *inhalation,* it is possible to inflict considerable damage to your private parts if, say, you forgetfully aim the magnified glass in the wrong direction. Please be careful with this type of stuff.

Joey

Chautauqua

One of the nicest compensations of a university is the array of theater that said university attracts. Although it would be difficult for a lowly student to travel to India or Indonesia to see a sample of Asian music and dance, it is possible for Asian artists to come to UCSC, which is exactly what Chautauqua is doing tonight and Friday at the Barn Theater. Chautauqua combines Eastern and Western drama traditions with two classic performances: *The Ramayana*, an Indian wedding story that uses a type of danced sign language; and *Arjuna's Meditation,* an Indonesian drama about a knight who gains super-human powers on the magnitude of the great Shiva. To say that I am excited about this pair of performances would be an understatement of the highest degree. Tickets for the 8pm performances are a mere $1.

Sorry, no other theater for this week. If you don't get a chance to pick one of our award-winning little box liners next week, please note that *Gamelan,* a beat-filled form of West Java music and dance, will perform Saturday at the Performing Arts Theater. Master drummer Undang Sumarna leads the performance, as he also does for the music of Chautauqua.

Musical Euthanasia

Dalkon Shields will have nothing between it and its Calvins when it teams up with the Holy Sisters of the Ga Ga Da Da and Box O'Laffs this Sunday at Cha-Cha's (1534 Commercial Way.) I don't know much about Shields or the Holy Sisters, but every time I see Box O'Laffs my feet tingle; sometimes its due to the beat, other times, people's feet beating on mine. In any case, don't wear your army boots at Cha-Cha's Sunday; that only makes the situation worse. Tickets for the show are $3. The amps get plugged in at 9pm.

The best deal in town this week is the Schragg Brothers at O.T. Price's tonight. No cover charge and plenty of upbeat rockin', shufflin', and good ole times. Friday night O.T.'s features Charlie Musselwhite, whose combination of lungs, lips, and blues harp has made him the king of the clam faces. Consider a $3 door charge, and then put on your red shoes and dance the blues.

Don't save it for later; come see Del Ray and the Blues Gators when they make a shambles of the Caffe Domenica on Sunday. The show starts at 8pm, so you'll still have time after to hit Cha-Cha's for the slam dancing. Tickets are a mere $2.

For those with a more rhythmic inclination, try Hedzoleh Soundz, whose traditional African music mezmerizes the Soquel Grange Hall on Friday at 9pm. Hedzoleh Soundz hails from Accra, Ghana, so expect nothing less than the real thing. Tickets are $4.

On campus this week, the pickings are slim (it's getting near finals, and even graduation for some). Your best bet in the cultural front is senior Dean Jensen's recital on Saturday at 8pm in the Performing Arts Concert Hall. Jensen will perform works written for winds, strings, and classical guitar by such notaries as Brouwer, Bach, and Villa-Lobos. And yes, it's free.

Other slug music includes Crown Quad party on Friday night ("under the moonlight, the serious moonlight"), and the Neckties' performance over at Merrill at the very same time. (Amazing that colleges at that high an altitude can still give us flat-out rock and roll.)

ASCO for Art's Sake

The word "multi-media" seems a bit mundane to describe the work of Chicano artists ASCO. The College Five Sesnon gallery is lucky to have ASCO's art on display currently, and so are we. ASCO started with protest graffiti in Los Angeles way back in 1972, but their current show includes protest videotapes, photographs, prints, and murals. Seeing this exhibit is a wonderful way to distract yourself from all the school "work" you have to do. The Sesnon gallery is open Tuesday through Sundays from 11am to 5pm.

Other groovy art on campus includes Dianne Kepford's monumental portraits at the Stevenson Library, and Wendy Angel's sophisticated paintings in the coffeeshop. If photos are your bag, consider Jack Batsel's work at the Stevenson coffeeshop starting Sunday (after Agnel's exhibit leaves), and Marc Roders' senior exhibit at the Dancing Man Gallery (123 Maple St.). Also, don't forget Lois Nelson's show at Banana Joe's (at Crown), which is reviewed in depth by Mike Kay on this very page.

See you next week, kids. Keep those cards and letters coming.

—Joey Fanbelt

Jeanne Morrison, Russell Kellner, and Ellen Matsumoto in Arjuna's **Meditation**, at the Barn Theater tonight(Thursday) and tomorrow.

Family Pictures

Mothers and daughters may look alike, but Lois Nelson uses her camera to reveal something unique about mother-daughter relationships. In her photographs, two or more women are posed in their home, conveying what Nelson observed during each of 42 photo sessions in a year-long preparation for the series "Some People Say We Look Alike." Most of the photographs she produced appear on the walls of Crown College's Banana Joe's coffee house through the end of spring.

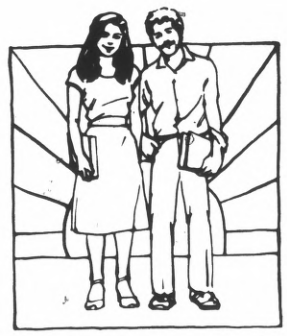
Nelson's images are neither contrived nor manipulated. They have no radical perspectives of surrealistic lighting—the scenes stand naturally. The viewer's attention is attracted, not to the photographer's technique, but to the subjects. In one photograph a mother and daughter sit back at a table; in another they stare out a window, or sit attentively before the camera.

Rather than posing her subjects as a studio photographer would, Nelson sat with her camera waiting for her subjects to be more comfortable. Her greatest concern was that her subjects become less wary of the camera and be able to express themselves naturally. But don't confuse this with candid photography; Nelson often used 30 to 40 frames of 35 millimeter film to insure that she captured the image which best conveyed the personalities of the women and their relationship. She wasn't satisfied with a beautifully composed picture if the mother's smile was false. While some of the women she photographed opened up immediately, others could not ease up until Nelson was loading a second roll of film.

Since she has a couple of daughters herself, Nelson was always intrigued by observing daughters or mothers who would often comment "Some people say we look alike." Adopting that phrase as a title for her show, she set out on this project. For much of her life she has been photographing while also remaining devoted as a student, mother, typographer, writer, and preceptor. This show culminates her experience at UCSC, since she is graduating with a degree in photography. Lois Nelson has extracted from her subjects' lives what she says Susan Sontag defines as "a thin slice."

—Michael Kay

Financial Aid For Students



If you are attending UCSC, Cabrillo College, or Bethany Bible College, you are eligible to join the Santa Cruz County Schools Federal Credit Union.

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Applications are available at the main office near Cabrillo College at 2645 Park Avenue in Soquel, the Santa Cruz office near UCSC at 228 Cardiff Place, or the Watsonville office in the Alta Vista Shopping Center.

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26 Thursday

☐movies

Film and Politics Film Series with visiting instructor Saul Landau, Double Feature: **Quest for Power** and **Countdown for America.** 7pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00

Stevenson Thursday Night Film Series, **Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolf?** 8:00 and 10:15pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.00 Stevenson students, $1.50 general.

☐theater

Chatauqua: "Arjuna's Meditation" and "Ramayana." 8:00pm, Barn Theater. $1.00. Repeats May 27.

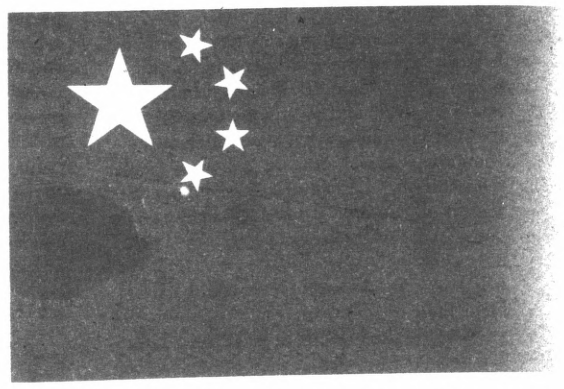
☐lectures

Dynamics of Infection lecture series, Kenneth Bloome, MD, PhD: "The New Epidemics." 7:00pm, Thimann 3. Free.

Talking About Sex, Part 4: "What is Good Sex? A Pleasure Positive Perspective." 7:30pm, Oakes 105. Free.

☐miscellaneous

CalPIRG Potluck. 6:00pm, Crown-Merrill Recreation Room.



Sex, sexism, and that sexy guy named Chairperson Mao are three of the offerings this week dedicated to the People's Republic of China.

On Tuesday, May 31, Marjory Wolf will speak on ***"The New China: Informed Sexism and Deformed Socialism,"*** at 4pm in the Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

On Wednesday, Emily Honig will give a discourse on ***"Public Discourse, Private Issues: Sex and Marriage in Contemporary China,"*** at 4pm at the same locale. Both speakers are part of the *Spotlight on Women Scholars* lecture series, and both lectures are free.

On Thursday, June 2, take the long march to the Barn Theater to see ***Box/Chairman Mao, Shelters,*** and ***Banana Gothic,*** three student directed plays of the *Chatauqua* series. Tickets are $1, and the plays start at 8pm.

The Quad Party: Live Band, dancing and movies. 9:00pm, Crown Upper Quad. Free.

Rock and Roll Dance featuring the Neckties. Refreshments will be sold. 9:30pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.

27 Friday

☐movies

Dog Day Afternoon, the last of The Film Committee's Spring Series. 8:00 and 10:15pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.00.

☐theater

Chatauqua: *See May 26 for details.*

☐lectures

Bernard Williams, Provost of King's College, Cambridge: "The Theory and Practice of Justice." Sponsored by the Philosophy Board. 4:00pm, Kresge 159. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Last Day for graduate students to complete all requirements for a graduate degree to be conferred upon completion of spring quarter. Office of the Registrar.

Gay and Lesbian Alliance Rap Group, Men's: 1st and 3rd Fridays; Women's: 2nd and 4th Fridays; Raps are for everyone interested in discussing gay and lesbian related issues. 7:00pm, Stevenson 237A.

28 Saturday

☐movies

Word is Out, a documentary film celebrating the strength and diversity of lesbians and gay men. Presented by the Gay and Lesbian Alliance. Dance will follow. Movie: 7:00pm, Classroom Unit 2. Dance: 9:30pm, Crown Dining Hall.

☐concerts

Senior Dean Jensen: Works by Brouwer, Bach and Villa-Lobos will include pieces for winds, strings, classical guitar and taped pieces. 8:00pm, performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

☐lectures

Marxist Student Group Lecture Series. Speaker and topic to be announced. 1:00pm, oakes 204. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Art Exhibit: Photos by Jack Batsel. Stevenson Coffeehouse. Free. Exhibit ends June 13.

29 Sunday

☐miscellaneous

Chicanos In Health Education weekly meeting. 2:00pm, Oakes Science Center.

Increase in Student Fees Conference. 3:00pm, Crown 208. Free.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship sponsors a manuscript study in the Gospel of Mark, led by Carrie Bare. 6:30pm, Cowell Health Center.

31 Tuesday

☐movies

De/Signing Women Spring Film Series, **Girl Friends** with Melanie Mayron. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2. $1.50.

☐lectures

Spotlight on Women Scholars lecture series, Marjory Wolf:

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TWANAS weekly meeting to organize for the publication of the quarterly newspaper. We welcome all interested students to come to our meetings. 7:00pm, Merrill 2.

University Catholic Community weekly meeting welcomes all persons of good will who wish to participate in a local cell of the Universal Church. 7:30pm, University Religious center (below Cowell Dining Hall).

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship weekly meeting and bible study. 7:30pm, Kresge 323.

2 Thursday

☐movies

Film and Politics Film Series with visiting instructor Saul Landau, Double Feature: **Song for Dead Warriors** and **The Jail.** 7:00pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.

Stevenson Thursday Night Film Series. **It's a Mad, Mad, Mad World.** 8:00 and 10:15 pm. Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.00 Stevenson students, $1.50 general.

☐theater

Chautauqua: "Shelters," "Banana Gothic" and "Box/Chairman Mao," three student directed plays. 8:00pm, Barn Theater. $1.00. Repeats June 4.

☐lectures

Dynamics of Infection series, Irving J. Slotnick, PhD: "Future Perspective—A Look Into the Crystal Ball." 7:00pm, Thimann 3. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Intervarsity Christian fellowship Bible study. 3pm, Cowell Health Center. Free.

Dream Group weekly meeting. 3:30pm Health Center Conference Room 4. For information call Cindi Donald at 427-0778 or 426-6242.

Students for Affordable Education weekly meeting. 4:30pm, Oakes 101.

Womens Potluck: Get to know women from other women's groups on campus and find out what they are doing! 6:00pm, Kresge Seminar Room.

Quaker Midweek weekly meeting. 7pm, Kresge 323.

AASA study break. 9:00pm, Charles E. Merrill Lounge.

Art Exhibit by Christina Scott. Porter Coffee Shop. Free. Continues to June 9. Reception June 3, 8:00pm.

In **The Nuclear Shadow: What the Children Have to Say**, co-produced by Eric Theirmann. 8:00pm, Merrill 102. Free.

Porter College Spring Film series, **Gallipoli.** 8:00 and 10:15pm, Porter Dining Hall. $1.00 Porter students, $1.50 general.

1 Wednesday

☐movies

De/Signing Women film series, **My Brilliant Career** with Judy Davis. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2. $1.50.

Not A Love Story, a film on Pornography, as part of Talking about Sex series. Panel and discussion to follow. 7:30pm, Thimann 3. Free.

"The New China: Informed Sexism and Deformed Socialism." 4:00pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

Dynamics of Infection lecture series, Robert Ludwig, PhD: "Genetic Engineering and Infection." 7:00pm, Thimann 3. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Chug L'Ivrit weekly Hebrew discussion group. 7:30pm, Stevenson 221.

Students for Mobilization for Animals weekly meeting. 8:00pm, Cowell 113.

Art Exhibit: Mixed Media by Sasha Georgevitch. Cowell Fireside Lounge. Free. Reception June 4, 4:00pm.

☐lectures

Spotlight on Women Scholars lecture series, Emily Honig, "Public Discourse, Private Issues: Sex and Marriage in Contemporary China." 4:00pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

Women and the Visual Arts lecture series, June Wayne: Printmaking. 4:00pm, Classroom Unit 1. Free.

Domitila Canec, Guatemalan peasant, poet and activist. Sponsored by Oakes College and Women's Studies. 4:00pm, Oakes 102. Free.

Don Lawrence, UC Berkeley MSW Intern: "Clinical MSW?" 7:00pm, Kerr 499. Free.

☐miscellaneous

The American Academy of Family Studies, a Scotts Valley Graduate Institute, will speak on their MFCC program and their training in human systems. 12:00pm, Kerr 473. Free.

Author's Appearance At Bookshop Santa Cruz

Poet Galway Kinnell

Winner of the 1983 Pulitzer Prize for Poetry and the 1983 American Book Award for Poetry.

Poet Galway Kinnell will be at Bookshop Santa Cruz to sign copies of his new book **Selected Poems** on Friday, May 27th from 7 p.m. until 8 p.m. Don't miss meeting this major American Poet.
Refreshments will be served.

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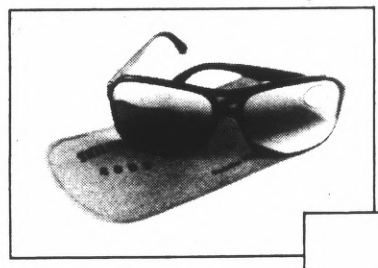

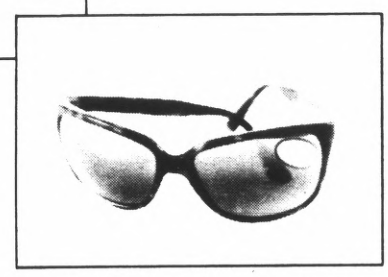

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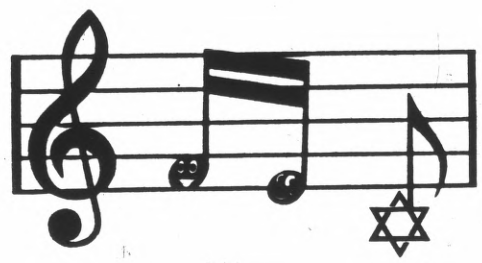
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VIEWFINDER

AMIN: THE RISE AND FALL. A feature film based on the career of the Hitler of Uganda, as yet unpreviewed. At the Del Mar. Daily: 7:15, 9:30. Weekend and Memorial Day: 1, 3, 5.

BLUE THUNDER. Roy Scheider stars as a pilot commissioned to test a helicopter that is a flying arsenal, only to learn that mysterious men are testing the 'copter for nefarious purposes. At the Aptos Twin. Daily: 7, 9:30. Weekend and Memorial Day matinees: 2, 4. Sunday only: 6, 10.

BREATHLESS. Richard Gere and French actress Valerie Kaprisky attempt to duplicate the steamy success of the Winger-Gere pairing in *Officer and a Gentleman* in this remake of Goddard's classic *nouvelle vague* film. The film promises an intriguing soundtrack with everything from Sam Cooke to Joe "King" Carrasco, Jerry Lee Lewis to Mink de Ville. At the UA Cinema. Daily: 7, 9. Weekend and Memorial Day matinees: 1, 3, 5.

CHAINED HEAT. A penetrating expose of a lingerie shortage in a women's prison. *Getting Out* was never like this. At the Del Mar. Daily: 6, 8, 10. Weekend and Memorial Day matinees: 12:30, 2:15, 4.

CLOCKWORK ORANGE. The original in ultraviolence, with Malcolm MacDowell as a sociopathic sadist who tortures casually to the strains of Beethoven. Intended as social commentary, but the brutal misogyny is more than many can stomach. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

DAY AT THE RACES and **AT THE CIRCUS.** The Marx Brothers tear up the track in *Day at the Races*, their 1936 screwball classic. Groucho, as a horse doctor accidentally put in charge of a hospital for rich hypochondriacs, falls in with two hapless sharpies from the racetrack (Harpo and Chico). With *At the Circus*. Here the brothers Marx try to save a circus, but they can't quite save the film. Worth the price of admission alone is Groucho's haunting ballad "Lydia, Oh Lydia, the encyclopidia, Lydia the Tattooed Lady." At the Sash Mill. Sat-Mon: *Races*, 7:30; *Circus*, 9:30 and 5:50 Sun.

DESK SET and **ADAM'S RIB.** Another fine Spencer Tracy/Katharine Hepburn pairing in the comedy *Desk Set* (1956) based on a Broadway play about replacing the reference department of a major broadcasting company with automation (tubes and wires in these pre-silicon days). Tracy is an efficiency expert out to prove that Hepburn and her researchers are obsolete. With George Cukor's *Adam's Rib* (1949), where Tracy and Hepburn depict equality-in-employment 1940s style. In a sparkling comedy about the trials and tribulations of a harried district attorney (Tracy) and a rival lawyer (Hepburn) who happen to be married. Sharply sophisticated with Cukor's social commentary to boot, one of the best of the Tracy/Hepburn films. At the Sash Mill. Thurs-Fri: *Desk Set*, 7:30; *Adam's Rib*, 9:20.

EDITH PIAF: THE EARLY YEARS. Guy Casaril's charming, faithful, and unabashedly sentimental retelling of the story of Edith Piaf's early life is a well-done piece of work. The life of the legendary French *chanteuse* is not played for its tragedy, but rather for its triumphs. The young actess Brigitte Ariel is excellent as Piaf, and Pascale Christophone is also good as Piaf's beloved sister Simone. This is a must see. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7:10, 9:10; Sun: 5:10.

FLASHDANCE and **48 HRS.** Story of an aspiring dancer who works as a welder by day and cuts loose at night with her lover/boss is not compelling, but *48 HRS*, directed by Walter Hill, is at times truly funny and halfway poetic in the Peckinpah style. Eddie Murphy and Nick Nolte come out swinging in this improbable tale of male bonding and violence. A must-see for fans of street fighting. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: *Flashdance*, 6:45, 10:15; *48 HRS*, 8:30. Weekend and Memorial Day matinees: *Flashdance*, 3:05; *48 HRS*, 1:20, 4:55.

FRIDAY THE 13TH PART III. Part three in 3-D yet! The story of a lunatic who goes berserk at the sight of a shapely co-ed is transcending its two-dimensional characters to go for the 3-D effects. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

GANDHI. Richard Attenborough's sprawler about the life of the Mahatma is slow-moving and overly reverential. Ben Kingsley turns in an awe-inspiring performance in the title role, but the film tends to ignore any complexities in the personality of India's greatest leader. But despite its flaws, *Gandhi* has a positive social message— a thing to be valued these days. At the UA Cinema. Weekdays: 8. Sat, Sun, Mon: 12, 4, 8.

KING OF COMEDY. Martin Scorese takes another plunge into the world of psychopathia with this examination of the life of a low-class punk (Robert De Niro) who hopes he can further his career by kidnapping a big-time talk show host (Jerry Lewis, of all people). At the 41st Ave. Cinema. Daily: 7:20, 9:30; Weekend and Memorial Day matinees: 1:05, 3:05, 5:10.

LA TRAVIATA. There's aural gratification galore in Franco Zeffirelli's film adaptation of Giuseppi Verdi's opera of the tragic courtesan turned consumptive. The same story-line that Greta Garbo immortalized in *Camille* is here performed by Teresa Stratas; Placido Domingo plays her consort. Luxurious. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7:20, 9:25, and 5:15 Sun.

LOCAL HERO. Mr. MacIntyre goes to Scotland in this charming comedy from *Gregory's Girl* director Bill Forsyth about an oil executive sent to a tiny Scottish village full of canny natives who can't wait to sell out their town as the site for a big refinery. Shades of Frank Capra freshened by Forsyth's quirky sense of humor and regional flavor. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: 7:30, 9:40. Weekend and Memorial Day matinees: 1, 3:05, 5:10.

MAX DUGAN RETURNS and **THE RETURN OF THE BLACK STALLION.** Jason Robards, Marsha Mason, and Donald Sutherland star in a lighthearted Neil Simon construction abut a long-lost father who comes back to shower his daughter and grandson with material goods. It's harmless fun and Robards is always irresistible. With the next installment in the saga of the noble horse based on Walter Farley's novels. It lacks the visual excellence of the first *Stallion*, but for action-lovers there's lots of heavy-breathing intrigue as Kelly Reno journeys to Arabia to save his beloved horse. At the Capitola Theater. Daily: *Max*, 7, 10:20; *Stallion*, 8:40.

MONTY PYTHON'S MEANING OF LIFE. Gross? Indeed, yes, but beyond the theater of cruelty routines lies a savage and uncompromising sensibility that makes *Meaning* one of the most incisive commentaries on modern life ever committed to celluloid. The Python troupe has never been funnier or more on target. Winner of the Grand Jury Prize at the Cannes Film Festival. At the Aptos Twin. Daily: 7:15, 9:15; Weekend and Memorial Day matinees: 1:15, 3:15, 5:15.

MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL. Could be that someone in the western hemisphere hasn't seen this masterful satire of the legend of King Arthur. I personally doubt it, but if not, they're in for a treat. Join Brave Sir Robin, the Knights Who Say "Nik!" and several dozen other oddities performed by the Python troupe. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, midnight.

RETURN OF THE JEDI. Break out the bongs, the crossword puzzles and folding chairs and get ready for an exciting panorama of Soquel and Seabright Avenues! I don't care if I have to wait until I'm as wrinkly as Yoda, I'll see this sucker before anybody can tell me if Han Solo thaws out or not. At the Rio. Daily: 2, 5, 8.

ROAD WARRIOR. You'll either love or hate director George Miller's kinetic story of a post-WWIII wasteland peopled by auto-crazed nihilists. Stars Australia's answer to Harrison Ford, Mel Gibson. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

SAY AMEN, SOMEBODY. A well-done and tuneful documentary about Black gospel singers. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7, 8:55; Sun: 5.

SPACE HUNTER. This is *it*, the **best,** and the **MOST EXPENSIVE** 3-D movie ever made! Reportedly, $12 million went into this sci-fi extravaganza. Daily: 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. Weekend and Memorial Day matinees: 12:30, 2:15, 4:15.

THE STATIONMASTER'S WIFE and **PIRATES OF PENZANCE.** Gilbert and Sullivan spin their graves like tops while a cast of corn-fed Americans (led by Linda Rondstadt, God help us) rip the guts out of G&S's most famous operetta. This version of Joseph Papp's adaptation might have flown on the Broadway stage, but it dies like a dog on the large screen. Angela Landsbury may very well never recover from this. With *The Stationmaster's Wife*. Fassbinder's German version of *Madame Bovary* escapes being just another dark, cynical and intensely depressing film, largely because of Elisabeth Trissenaar's impressive performance as the passionate, unfaithful wife. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: *Pirates*, 7:30; *Station*, 9:20, Sun matinee: 5:30.

THINGS TO COME and **METROPOLIS** In H.G. Wells's 21st-century fantasy, *Things to Come* (1932), a destructive world war has wiped out life-as-we-know-it, but paves the way for a utopia in its place. This clumsy pipedream has not aged well, despite strong performances by Ralph Richardson and Raymond Massey. *Metropolis*, however, was one of the first science fiction films and it remains one of the best. Director Fritz Lang's (*M, White Heat*) creates a post-Weymar apocalyptic vision of a Babylonian-like industrial city of the future where the rich live in a idyllic rooftop paradise while the workers toil in factories underground. At the Sash Mill. Tues-Wed: *Things*, 7:30; *Metropolis*, 9:25.

TOOTSIE. Hoffman excels in his dual role as Dorothy/Michael in a film with moments of believability and *deux ex machina* joined to make a first-rate comedy. Director Sydney Pollack does a superb job with good material and Bill Murray as an existential playwright gives one of his best performances. At the Del Mar. Daily: 7:30, 9:45. Weekend and Memorial Day matinees: 12:45, 3, 5:15.

WARGAMES. A sneak preview of John (*Blue Thunder*) Badham's thriller about an unwary kid who accidentally taps into the Strategic Air Command computer. At the Aptos Twin. Sunday only, 8.

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ANALYSIS

New Initiative Coming

Howard Jarvis Is At it Again

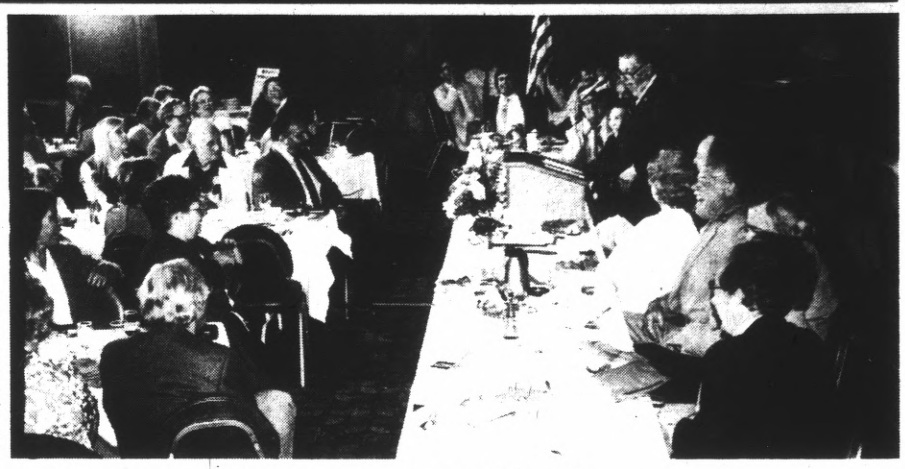

Photo by MICHAEL KAY

Howard Jarvis manages to stir a reaction whenever he opens his mouth.

by Dave Tracey

It isn't that I have nothing better to do on a Friday night than sit under a mounted elk's head in a plush dining hall and listen to wealthy conservatives complain to each other about taxes.

But when I heard Howard Jarvis, the famous tax revolt hero who once appeared on the cover of *Time* magazine for co-authoring Proposition 13, was coming to Santa Cruz, I couldn't resist. Jarvis, the main spokesperson for the 1978 property tax cutting initiative, was the star attraction at an Organized United Taxpayers' diner at the Elks Lodge last week.

Those who hoped Jarvis would quietly and guiltily shun public engagements for fear of running into laid off government employees or irate citizens demanding the social services that were cut after proposition 13 was passed, are out of luck.

Jarvis instead went on the offensive Friday, saying, "We have to strengthen Proposition 13." To accomplish this, he is sponsoring a new initiative for the June 1984 ballot which would "define 'tax' for the [state] Supreme Court." He criticized the court for allowing the government to collect what he considered illegal new taxes according to the guidelines of Proposition 13. The initiative says that no new taxes shall be collected without the approval of two-thirds of the voters.

Jarvis predicted he could collect enough signatures to qualify the initiative in about 30 days and that if this is accomplished "The path to the bathroom in Sacramento will be well travelled."

Whether voters will buy the Jarvis line five years after Proposition 13 has left the state budget in a shambles is hard to say. But using the same anti-government abrasive coments that helped convince over four million voters to go along with his views in 1978, he easily won over the crowd at the Elks Lodge.

Of course, these people already held Jarvis and his tax cutting crusade in high esteem. The audience was representative of the white, well-to-do, cigars before breakfast and martinis with the backyard barbecue set whose idea of social services run no further than giving the housekeeper a bonus at Christmas. Or, as county supervisor Gary Patton put it, "Howard Jarvis represents the wealthy who don't need government because they can do things themselves."

Several of the introductory speakers' praise for their hero knew no bounds as they warmed up the crowd for the main event, while he warmed himself up at the bar. One man took the microphone to gush about being able "to walk alongside this guy, to walk alongside Howard Jarvis, to see the compassion and the really sincere desire to see the other guy's problem."

County supervisor E. Wayne Moore (from Watsonville) told of the message county administrator George Newell had for Jarvis: " 'Tell him he's caused me five of the most miserable years of my life.' " The crowd roared its approval and Moore commented, "I think that's pretty good."

Jarvis, still fighting fit at 79, spoke under the glare of the television lights of a CBS news crew planning to air the event Saturday night. Jarvis claimed that the tax cutting movement is thriving in spite of "newspaper reporters and television stars with capped teeth and mod hair" who would "like to think nothing is happening." He claimed he receives 75,000 letters a day and 800 phone calls an hour concerning the movement.

With the antagonistic speaking style for which he became famous, he railed against his favorite targets, the press: "bless their stupid little hearts"; the California Supreme Court: "the lousiest, no good, jerkiest judiciary system in the United States"; and politicians: "fortunately, it doesn't take a lot of insight to outthink a politician."

He also blasted the public education system for being in the "business of manufacturing permanent welfare recipients" and because "63 percent of the high school graduates coming out of the public schools can't read." He made no mention of the lead story in Friday's San Jose *Mercury* that said the San Jose Unified School District was preparing to file for bankruptcy.

Jarvis is not likely to convince many minorities to support his crusade with the way he countered the criticism that Proposition 13 hurt minorities and the poor. "The only guy who called this racist was Willie Brown [the Black speaker of the Assembly] who is absolutely non-racial," said Jarvis. " '13 is racial.' Yeah, your momma was made out of McDonalds hamburgers, that's what I was here to tell you."

Another comment he made was in apparent reference to the recent Chicago mayor's election where many white Democrats voted for the white Republican rather than the Black candidate of their own party: "If you're white and you vote for a white candidate you're racist, but if you're Black and you vote for a Black candidate you're not—we've got to stop this nonsense."

Nor would Jarvis find favor with those who believe women should have equal rights if they heard this glowing tribute to his wife: "Not only does she tell me who I am, she tells me what to do. I'm in charge of all the big things, like deliver the moon, who's gonna be president, who's gonna be governor. She has all those little insignificant things as paying the bills and feeding me and seeing that I don't forget and putting my clothes out where I can't make a stupid mistake and seeing that I wash under my armpits when I go on a television show. And they say that every great man has a woman behind him. Well, I've got to tell you something, I don't know what the hell I am but I've got a woman in front of me."

He later told a joke about the problem a "woman built kind of like Dolly Parton" has learning to play golf.

Jarvis's diplomatic skills are also lacking, as demonstrated by this talk he said he gave in Canada: "In the middle of my speech, I said, 'I'm gonna tell a story. And for the benefit of the press who are here, whose I.Q. I think is not very high, I want to say to you that if I said when I flew into Montreal last night, 'there wasn't a star in the sky, and there was no moon,' and if I say 'it was a dark night,' this is not a racial story. Now I don't know whether you're smart enough to understand that or not and I don't give a damn because tomorrow I'm gonna get on a plane and go back to the United States."

As Jarvis finished his speech, the audience rose to give him a standing ovation. Like it or not, Howard Jarvis is back, and as he said concerning his new initiative, "You'll be hearing from me."

The big question is how he rose to popularity in the first place, and why he stays there. That the wealthy consider him a hero is not too surprising—he's one of the club and he's the champion of their greatest concern: keeping their money for themselves.

The surprising aspect is the overall support he received in 1978 and claims he will receive next year. Perhaps it is because he taps into a growing anti-government sentiment among many who see nowhere else to go.

Or maybe it's because, as he put it, "I talk in the language of the people who decide elections." No one knows better than Howard Jarvis the importance of organization, especially in situations like the upcoming local election in Los Angeles where, said Jarvis, only 10 percent of the people will come out to vote. So far, with the support of people who don't like what the government does and will vote how Jarvis tells them, along with the many more people who don't vote at all, Howard Jarvis has done well.

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OPINION

Red Scare Brewing

Is It Scoundrel Time at US Universities?

JOAN LOCKHART

We need a voice.

"The Chancellor," says Rotkin, "is jumping on the bandwagon of a national trend toward the right."

by Dan Siegel

Is progressive scholarship at UCSC under attack? Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer's role in Nancy Shaw's tenure case have made more than a few UCSC professors wonder about the administration's commitment to intellectual freedom and diversity.

In a May 25, 1982 letter concerning Professor Shaw's tenure file, the chancellor wrote, "It has become increasingly clear that there is an academic network of 'progressive' social scientists who will fervently support any member of this club. This makes even the interpretation of outside letters very difficult."

The chancellor's political bias in the Shaw case was cited by UCSC's Committee on Privilege and Tenure as being in violation of UC personnel regulations. The committee ruled the chancellor's denial of Shaw's tenure invalid; the decision in her case now rests on the desk of UC President David Saxon.

The apparent political discrimination in the Shaw case is indicative of a larger pattern of bias against leftist social scientists, according to community studies lecturer Mike Rotkin. He described some of the recent tenure decisions as a "direct political attack...which is illegal."

"The chancellor," said Rotkin, "is jumping on the bandwagon of a national trend towards the right. This trend reflects the general retrenchment of the university after the 1960s movement which tried to make the university more relevant to social change."

Some professors do not see progressives at UCSC as the victims of conscious discrimination. "If we take decisions that have been made on personnel actions on campus," said William Friedland, who also teaches in community studies, "I don't see a consistent pattern yet emerging." What alarms Friedland about the Shaw case and the chancellor's reaction to it "Is that it may help to reinforce the chancellor's belief that there is a progressive network. Then a pattern may emerge. I think that is scary."

Marxist sociologist James O'Connor concurs with Sinsheimer that a network of progressive social scientists exists. "Of course he's right," said O'Connor. "A lot of mutual support is really needed because we [the left] are one-down in terms of what kind of work is considered good or bad." But O'Connor believes that Sinsheimer is "dead wrong" in charging that such a network leads to a defense of mediocre scholarship. "The definition of a progressive scholar," said O'Connor, "is one who wants high quality work. First, because that is the only way we get jobs—we have to be better. And second, since our work is connected with freedom struggles, we want good quality work. Low quality work would negate our whole purpose."

O'Connor thinks progressives are not the only ones with such academic networks. "Positivists in social science," said O'Connor, referring to mainstream scholars, "have mutual networks and back-scratching clubs that go beyond anything we have."

"All scholarship," said Friedland, "depends upon networks. The knowledge production system is a cumulative process in which people build upon the work of other people and interact with the work of other people. Therefore there have to be networks."

Although mutual support may exist among leftist scholars, Friedland says that the community studies board has "turned down progressive people for tenure." He says he has received letters from Marxists, about other Marxists, "that are really quite nasty." Thus "for the chancellor to come along and say we defend our own because they're progressive is insulting because that says we'll defend progressives regardless of the quality of their work."

Tenure decisions at UCSC involve a variety of factors, many of which aren't directly political. Personality may be very important in particular cases. History professor Barbara Epstein believes that tenure often "has more to do with who appears to fit in. It's often more of an air that you carry around with you."

Some believe that basing tenure decisions on research means they fall outside of the realm of politics. Yet both Nancy Shaw and Dudley Burton, who was recently denied tenure in environmental studies, were judged primarily on what the chancellor viewed as poor quality research. For Burton, disagreement over how to evaluate research is both a methodological and an ideological problem.

"The chancellor has a view of social science which makes it just like natural science," said Burton. "Because the chancellor views science as somehow objective and positive and independent of wishes and interests, he thinks all social science should be in a kind of neutral, empirical category."

That approach presents problems since, according to Burton, social science is interested in the "relationship between social knowledge and social action...therefore social knowledge and social change." Burton said that the environmental studies and community studies boards "try to pull the shroud away from the other social sciences by saying 'Look, let's be clear here. Most people are interested in social change in one kind or another and let's deal with it explicitly.' "

According to Shaw, the chancellor's preoccupation with scientific and positivistic research leads to a "politics of domination" where "experts define knowledge." She believes that Sinsheimer confuses qualitative, interdisciplinary research techniques—techniques often used by professors in environmental studies and community studies—with poor quality research.

In this sense, if political discrimination does exist, it is directed as much against particular boards of study as against individual professors. Epstein believes that this is particularly true in the Shaw case. "My impression about Nancy," said Epstein, "is that what she is being penalized for is that she belongs to all the wrong institutions on this campus. She's at Oakes. She's in community studies. She's associated with women's studies. She belongs to every beleaguered, marginal institution on campus. All of those are institutions with a sort of left atmosphere to them."

Burton sees environmental studies as another "wrong" institution on campus. "Nancy Shaw and I are in vulnerable academic units. We are defined from the very beginning as somehow marginal and expendable."

Some professors think the issue goes beyond any political disagreement between the administration and individual professors or boards of study. The current state of the economy, say some, has a conservative effect upon faculty politics. Professors fearing job loss grow hesitant to speak out or become active around controversial issues. Others point to what is happening in higher education in general. Fiscal cutbacks and a slow opening-up of tenure track positions make it difficult for anyone, regardless of their politics, to advance.

Nancy Shaw believes that another national trend which plays itself out at UCSC is the centralization of power. "What I see," said Shaw, "is a pattern of corruption in the center [of the administration]. That is related to a concentration of power, which I

continued on next page

Playing It Safe

Progressive university professors have never had it so good, or so it may seem. Business journals like the *U.S. News and World Report* warn us of the spread of Marxist ideas on college campuses. They claim that over 10,000 university professors are Marxists. Where radical views were once effectively barred from academia, they now appear intellectually acceptable, if not even fashionable, in many areas of higher education.

But some wonder if this trend may be reversing itself in the United States. Over the past few years there have been a number of political firings around the country. The most notable was the case of Bertell Ollman, a Marxist who was rejected as chairperson of the political science department at the University of Maryland. Ollman, inventor of the board game Class Struggle, had been recommended for the job over 100 other candidates by a Maryland faculty committee. He also had the backing of several state legislators, Acting Governor Blair Lee, and former Columbia University colleague and White House National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. Ollman now teaches at New York University.

According to Harvard professor Ellen Schrecker, who wrote an article in the *Nation* a few years back entitled "The House Marxists," the Ollman case "shows that McCarthyism still exists. Yet Ollman's situation is atypical; the attack on him was openly political. Most of today's discrimination, if it exists, is couched in academic terms. 'Inadequate research' was the excuse given for firing a brilliant, but politically aggressive, economist at a large state university. Personality plays an important, though rarely acknowledged, role. Quiet, well-behaved Marxist scholars can sometimes get promoted; outspoken activists have more trouble."

Another well-publicized instance of discrimination concerns the 1981 case of Kathleen Kelleher, an assistant professor in the government department at the University of Texas. Kelleher was dismissed from her teaching duties by Dr. Charles Cnudde, chairperson of the government department, who concluded that Kelleher's "intense commitment to a political ideology of the left would prevent her from offering quality instruction."

More recently, and closer to home, UC Berkeley initially denied tenure to Michael Burawoy in sociology and to Richard Walker in geography. Although both put up bitter fights to eventually gain tenure, some observers believe their credentials were much stronger than other less accomplished but "non-controversial" tenured faculty.

According to UCSC history professor Barbara Epstein, Walker's "political activity on the Berkeley campus was crucial to the opposition to him. He was involved in work around El Salvador in particular. It was just clear that this was too threatening."

Surprisingly, Epstein says that at Berkeley "being a leftist is definitely held against you. There is no question about it. If you're a leftist at Berkeley, you're real lucky to get through. There are other places where that is also the case. It just varies from place to place."

Political discrimination does not equally affect all of those who may label themselves as Marxists. Community studies professor William Friedland says that one must "make a sharp distinction between academic Marxists who use Marxism as a kind of intellectual frame of reference, and who never, never (and there are plenty of them) translate their intellectual frame of reference into any concrete behavior."

Such "armchair" Marxists are able to avoid trouble by adopting, in Epstein's words, "some of the analytical tools of Marxism and the label without necessarily having anything to do with politics."

—Dan Siegel

OPINION

AFSCME Pro and Con

The Quest for Representation

"We Need A Voice"

by Nadia Bledsoe

At long last employees at UCSC campuses will be able to cast their ballots this week in favor of union representation. It has been four years since the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act (HEERA) has taken effect and UC employees will have until June 16 to participate in deciding the future of labor relations at the University.

Ballots were mailed Monday by the state Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) to eligible voters in various bargaining units. Each bargaining unit is a group of job classifications with similar contract needs, and with the exception of the skilled crafts units, all are systemwide units. Although most UCSC employees will fall into the clerical, service, or technical units, some will vote in the librarians' unit, and a few are in either of the two patient care units which are centered primarily in UC's teaching hospitals. Each bargaining unit has its own election; therefore it is possible for one unit to select exclusive representation while another may not.

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, (AFSCME), and AFL-CIO affiliate, is the only union on all ballots going to UCSC workers except those in the librarians unit. Librarians will be able to choose between another AFL-CIO union, the American Federation of Teachers, and no representation. Although other employee organizations did file with PERB to represent UC workers and appear on the ballot, all withdrew, leaving AFSCME to garner the union representation vote.

Most significant to the campaign was the withdrawal of the California State Employees Association (CSEA) from the race. CSEA has enjoyed a long-standing presence on the UC campuses and the prospect of both unions appearing on the ballot would have made a runoff election between the two likely. Undaunted by the withdrawal of their organization from the process, CSEA members in various chapters around the state have voted to give their full support to union representation in this election. This show of support unequivocally demonstrates the conviction of UC employees that we need a union contract.

It is imperative that UC employees vote for union representation if we are to have a voice in the future at the University. UC management asserts that they are capable of representing our needs, but they have yet to prove this.

In a recent letter to UCSC employees Chancellor Sinsheimer warned us to exercise caution in choosing to change our existing relationship with the University. He cites a UC policy of surveying other major employers each year on their employment practices to ensure that employment conditions at the University of California are competitive with those provided elsewhere.

This year's survey indicated that UC workers are lagging in pay and benefits by an average of 13 percent compared to our counterparts statewide. UC's response: staff employees who have been without cost-of-living adjustment for two years can expect a five percent pay package increase, which is considerably less when health care and dental benefits are factored in. The chancellors will receive a 15 percent pay increase, and the new president of UC will be hired at a salary of $55,000 more per year than his predecessor.

In conveying its position on collective bargaining at the University, the administration strives to appeal to employees' democratic instincts by claiming that they solicit suggestions and allow employees to participate in policy-making. It is certainly true that management sometimes offers employees the opportunity to comment by mail on proposals they make, but they are under no obligation to do so, nor are they currently prevented from arbitrarily changing policy should they choose to do so.

A well-publicized example of this, of course, is establishment of the Sexual Harassment Committee and subsequent refusal of the Chancellor to allow the committee members to realize their responsibility to the campus. Under the prevailing system, the administration is free to interpret their policies as they wish, regardless of the impact on employees.

Under the provisions of HEERA, the University must currently consult with employee organizations before instituting policy change on matters of wages, hours and working conditions. The University argues that since this is the case, employees have no need for an exclusive bargaining agent to represent them. Management fails to mention that their obligation does not extend beyond consultation, and without a union contract there is nothing to bind them to their word.

UC management is misleading employees by saying that a no representation vote is a vote for no exclusive representation by any one organization, and that the current system will remain functionally intact. Even before ballots are *mailed* to employees, let alone tabulated, the University of California is arguing in appellate court that, should voters in a bargaining unit choose no representation, HEERA does not include the right to any representation in that case. Furthermore they interpret HEERA to mean that they have no duty to meet and discuss issues of concern to employees in a bargaining unit that votes no representation. While stating that UC employees already have the right to representation, the UC regents are fighting to take that same right away from us.

University of California workers cannot rely on the University administration to decide what is best for us. Staff salary savings through attrition, the hiring freeze and the accompanying work speed-up, the introduction of automation into the workplace and lack of compensation for these additional skills, lack of coherent career development programs, poor prospects for promotion, lack of an effective grievance procedure—all of these areas have been neglected and must be addressed.

AFSCME has negotiated thousands of contracts for public workers all over the nation. In addition to bringing this experience to the bargaining table with the UC Regents, AFSCME lobbyists in Sacramento can influence the state legislature to make UC employees a priority in the way that the UC regents have not.

No one will claim that collective bargaining is the magic cure-all for the situation that the University of California is in, but through union representation we will have the clout to make the UC Administration rearrange its priorities.

AFSCME's system of developing contracts is based on the premise that no one knows better how to improve working conditions than the employees themselves. Contract priority surveys will be circulated and contract committees will be formed in each bargaining unit to guarantee maximum participation by each and every employee.

UC employees must not buy the argument of the administration to "stay the course." In voting for AFSCME during this election we only stand to gain what is rightfully ours—a voice in decisions that affect us the most.

"UC is Not Anti-Union"

by Anne Callahan

The University of California is, of course, very interested in the upcoming collective bargaining elections. The primary reason the University is interested in the outcome of the elections is the impact that exclusive representation could have on the University environment and on the work life of employees.

The University's teaching and research mission makes it different from other employers. For instance, the collective bargaining process might harm the delicate balance which encourages excellence in teaching, research, and scholarship within the University. It has been demonstrated elsewhere that collective bargaining can result in rigid and codified employment relationships, increased bureaucracy and centralization, the leveling of the distinctive benefits that make university employment different from other public sector employment, and loss of flexibility in directing resources toward carrying out an educational mission. Flexibility and communication are important for the maintenance of a healthy university.

Although the University believes collective bargaining may be harmful in the context of a large public research University, and may particularly hurt the independence of a small campus like UCSC, this position is not meant to imply that the University thinks collective bargaining has been an unwise choice in other employment contexts. The University is not anti-union. In fact, over the years, the University has voluntarily extended rights and privileges to all interested unions and employee organizations. These organizations have participated in formulating personnel policies and have met with management to discuss changes in working conditions on behalf of various groups or individual employees. The University will not abandon this informal, voluntary relationship with employee organizations if employees vote for no representation.

University employees currently can choose to be represented by anyone they wish (including unions), or to be self-represented in resolving their problems and grievances with the University. The Santa Cruz campus also has an Ombudsperson who helps to mediate, investigate, and resolve employee problems informally. This right to representation is guaranteed in current personnel policies, and it will not be changed if employees vote no representation. Under a collective bargaining relationship, only the exclusive representative could pursue a grievance on behalf of the employee.

Because of the many impacts of collective bargaining, employees should carefully consider the pros and cons of unionization. The upcoming election will be determined by the majority of those eligible employees *actually voting.* It is imperative that all eligible employees vote. A small campus like Santa Cruz can have a substantial impact in the election if *all* eligible campus voters exercise their franchise.

In deciding how to vote, employees should examine what the University currently provides and evaluate what might result from exclusive representation. It is important to question union promises: Are they realistic? How will they be obtained? It is also important to remember what the University has to offer in the way of salaries, benefits, protective personnel policies, and a flexible work environment.

The University believes that a vote for no representation is a vote to continue the existing types of individual and committee participation, staff consultation, and multiple avenues for representation this campus has supported over the years and wants to maintain. But ultimately, the University must be committed to the open exchange of ideas. Although its preference is that employees vote for no representation, any decision employees make will be accepted and responded to in good faith.

Progressive Professors

continued from previous page

think is happening at universities throughout the country. That centralization of power means that the campus is moving in a more conservative direction generally." She thinks that Sinsheimer has overstepped his bounds, especially in tenure decisions. "He doesn't recognize the limitations of his authority," said Shaw. "He takes a Nixonian view of the rules."

Although different trends and factors may contribute to the hard times faced by progressive academics, some observers think overt discrimination does exist at UCSC. In a letter dated February 25, 1983, Allan Schnaiberg, chairperson of environmental studies at Northwestern University, wrote the following to Chancellor Sinsheimer in defense of Burton's tenure: "I implore you not to allow such political-ideological biases to cloud the future of one of your most creative, intellectual, and courageous young faculty members. Academic times are hard enough without these academic versions of Stalin-like 'purges' of 'dissidents.' "

It is not easy for faculty members to discuss political persecution. Some untenured faculty refused to do so for this article. This climate of caution reflects the conclusion of a national study which appeared in the January 27, 1979 issue of the *Nation:* "For many academics, especially those who lived through the 1950s, the possibility that something like McCarthyism might recur inspires caution, if not fear. Even younger people tread softly when they can. Most of the untenured Marxists who were interviewed for this article requested anonymity. People at state-sponsored schools are particularly anxious."

One UCSC faculty member requesting anonymity said of the current situation: "It is my impression that when the chancellor took this job, he was told by [UC President] Saxon and others that one of his jobs was to improve the quality of the faculty of Santa Cruz. I'm convinced that he sees that as his mission. Now any good chancellor would see that as a mission, in general. But apparently the way he interprets that is to improve the political quality as well. He would deny that. I'm sure he does not consciously and clearly recognize that he is doing this; at least I don't think he does."

OPINION

Telling Off the Instateller

How Wells Fargo Banks on Your Apathy

by Chris Catchpool and Joshua Grossman

People at UCSC are struggling with Wells Fargo and Chancellor Sinsheimer to remove the Wells Fargo automated teller machine (ATM) from the university. Last quarter People for Responsible Community Investments (PRCI) distributed some 2000 leaflets and collected 1,200 signatures on a petition calling for the removal of the ATM. The leaflet and signature drive culminated in a week-long informational picket staged in front of the Wells Fargo ATM. A number of students, upon learning of Wells Fargo investment practices, closed their accounts with the bank.

Spurred by PRCI's efforts last quarter, the Santa Cruz County Schools Federal Credit Union is opening an ATM on campus next fall.

Why have PRCI members and many other people invested so much energy in the removal of Wells Fargo from UCSC? People who are against the presence of Wells Fargo on campus believe the use and tolerance of the ATM is a statement of support for Wells Fargo's investment and lending practices, which are among the most immoral of any major bank. The dollars that we, as students, keep in Wells Fargo do not remain idle. They leave the community and are invested in projects where the profit returns are highest—in countries where the supply of labor is the most controlled and exploited, where wages can be as low as 30 cents a day.

At a time when the unemployment rate in Santa Cruz is at 16.6 percent, a bank which takes more money out of the community than it invests in Santa Cruz is especially unwelcome. Money deposited in Wells Fargo is used to float loans to some of the most repressive and brutal governments in the world.

A primary example of this practice is Wells Fargo's investments in South Africa. Their loans and investments have allowed the white Afrikaaners to control 87 percent of the land and 67 percent of personal income. Eighty percent of Black families live below the basic subsistence level; and three out of five Black children will die before they reach the age of five.

In Chile, Wells Fargo is the third largest financial contributor to the country's repressive military junta. During his 10 years in power, General Augusto Pinochet has been responsible for over 30,000 deaths through his concentration camps and executions. A 1979 UN report stated that "foreign economic assistance largely serves to strengthen and prop up the economic system adopted by the Chilean authorities."

Partly because of their opposition to Wells Fargo's role in perpetuating the conditions in Chile and South Africa, PRCI spoke to the chancellor last week to present their petitions and leaflets and ask him to sign an agreement with PRCI. The agreement stated that no future contract would be signed with Wells Fargo once the current one expired. Secondly, they asked the chancellor to send a registered letter to Wells Fargo saying that the university would like to terminate the present contract as soon as possible. Chancellor Sinsheimer ignored PRCI's concerns and refused to sign the agreement. He said that he would let market competition determine the fate of the Wells Fargo ATM and not politics. In letters to *City on a Hill* he denounced efforts to remove Wells Fargo from campus, saying no one had the right to tell anyone else what to do with their money or "impose" any moral judgments on anyone else.

Members of People for Responsible Community Investments have generally been greeted with a friendly response from students, faculty, and staff for their activities. Nevertheless, it is not only the chancellor and Wells Fargo who seem to have problems understanding the purpose behind the campaign. The criticisms that are directed against PRCI can be placed into several categories.

Misconception I—*Everyone has the right to choose where they bank. Personal freedom is a crucial value in our society* and the members of PRCI struggle for it. But freedom is badly misdefined by many well-intentioned people. They seem to think it includes allowing government corporations and/or individuals limitless rights to oppress others. The connection can be drawn that students' "freedom" to bank where they please is directly aiding the fascist governments in South Africa and Chile (among others) to have the "freedom" to ruthlessly oppress their populations. Should the UCSC campus be used for such activities?

Does one's freedom to bank wherever one pleases stand on the same ethical ground a South Africa's freedom to oppress 90 percent of its population?

Misconception II—*What if I do take my money out of Wells Fargo or Bank of America and put it in the Credit Union? So Wells Fargo even gets booted off campus. Big deal. What difference does it make?* There is a nationwide, indeed worldwide, movement for divestment in South Africa. The governments of Michigan, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the city of Philadelphia have already voted to sell all investments in companies doing business in South Africa and in fact are reaping a higher return on their investments as a result. The voters of Berkeley and Davis have passed similar resolutions, and a drive is being mounted to give Santa Cruz residents the same opportunity.

The banks are running scared. Chemical Bank (one of the nation's largest) has already set up investment funds pledged not to be invested in South Africa. Wells Fargo has refused to similarly compromise, resisting stockholder resolutions on this issue year after year. The economic pressure required to drive Wells Fargo off campus is speaking the only language that Wells Fargo understands. Consumer boycotts of grapes and lettuce were cornerstones in the successful organization of farmworkers. If we can do it in Santa Cruz, it can be done elsewhere.

Misconception III—*Everything is bad or oppressive: wearing blue jeans, using Colgate toothpaste, the chromium in eye-glasses comes from South Africa.* This is the ultimate cop-out argument, often employed by students. It is a tragic irony that some people know so little about how the system works that they believe thay can't do anything, while others know so much that they are paralyzed by their awareness of the enormity of the problems. We don't expect anyone to drop out of Western civilization and we know that we are not going to change the world overnight. Yet from our elite position as university students in the most powerful nation in the world, we have to try to do our bit.

We're not acting out of guilt; we just think everyone should do their share, according to their own capabilities. Banks are the economic grease that lubricates the gears of the multinational corporation. To confront their role in the world today is to seek to deal with some of the underpinnings of injustice. And as some wise person once said, you've got to start somewhere.

Misconception IV—*I can't live without the Wells Fargo ATM, it's too convenient.* There will be an alternative Credit Union Teller on campus in the fall. No one has actually said that he or she could not live without the ATM but some have come close to this. People survived at UCSC before the advent of ATMs. At the present time there is a branch of the Santa Cruz County Schools Federal Credit Union by the 7-11 at the base of campus. People should put their convenience in the context that it is at other people's expense.

Misconception V—*Investing in South Africa helps Black people instead of hurting them.* This is a favorite myth of both multinational corporations and Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer, excusing their lack of action for noble rather than base reasons. Contrary to the assertions in Sinsheimer's letter to *CHP* there is *no* diversity of opinion on the investment issue among those struggling against the apartheid that binds almost 90 percent of the people of South Africa. Sentiment is unanimous among freedom fighters that things are so bad there already that disinvestment can't make things any worse, while anything that could possibly bring down the ruthless regime should be tried.

Misconception VI—*The local Credit Union banks with Wells Fargo, so it's all the same anyway.* Credit unions have to keep a miniscule amount of money in banks in order to clear their checks and for other bookkeeping purposes. The percentage of Credit Union money in Wells Fargo is tiny.

Throughout our actions and out attempts to bring the reality of apartheid home to Wells Fargo customers, we have sometimes been accused of self-righteousness. Perhaps this is true. Perhaps we all need to be more "righteous" about struggling against oppression wherever we can. As Rabbi Hillel wrote, "If I am not for myself, who will be for me? But if I am only for myself, what am I?"

For information on what you can do to help PRCI, call Chris at 427-2070, Anna at 429-5033, or Josh at 429-1231.

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Santa Cruz's Finest

California Suffragettes

by Kerry Anna Cobra

Eliza B. Farnham

During the middle of the nineteenth century both Georgianna Bruce Kirby and Eliza Farnham were residents of Santa Cruz county. A few years ago it was discovered that they might also have been California's first feminists.

Before the two women arrived in Santa Cruz in 1850, both had been social activists in movements ranging from Abolitionism to prison reform; both were well-educated and numbered among their friends such literary and influential characters as Horace Greeley and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Georgianna had spent time at Brook Farm, the experimental community in Massachusetts, and it was there that she met Eliza, then matron of New York's Sing Sing prison.

They became friends, and Eliza hired Georgianna as her assistant at Sing Sing. The first thing they did was throw away the 75 copies of "Call to the Unconverted Sinner" which constituted the entire prison library, and they began to build a better one. They also had lights installed in the cells. These and other measures went far toward hanging the New York prison system, but also drew fire, especially from ecclesiastical interests, and Eliza and Georgianna were soon forced out of their positions.

Eliza went west with her husband Thomas Farnham, a lawyer whose writings are an important source for information about early California, but whose opinions were sometimes racist towards the Native Americans and Mexicans in the area. Farnham soon died, Eliza inherited some of his land, and made the unorthodox decision to live on it unmarried. Georgianna went west with money that Horace Greeley loaned her for the trip, years before he uttered his famous line, "Go West, Young Man." Greeley was fond of remarking that while the young man never repaid Greeley's loan, Georgianna did.

When Eliza and Georgianna came to Santa Cruz in 1850, it had been two years since the first women's rights conference at Seneca Falls, and the migration westward was loosening the strictures on women's life-roles somewhat. California had just become a state, the Mission was built, but there were no wharves or bridges, and mobility was difficult. The population of Santa Cruz, largely miners and their listless, overworked wives, tended to regard these intelligent, active, articulate, and highly educated young women as complete nuts.

This couldn't stop them, however. The course of their lives in Santa Cruz was marked by courage and a freshness and enthusiasm that those women involved in the Seventies' women's movement must also have known. No unorthodoxy was beyond Eliza and Georgiana in those days. When local builders, mostly the drunks considered unfit for mine work, were determined to charge them exorbitant costs for building their home, the women fired them, and began to build it themselves—from the top down. Eliza dressed in a tunic and vest and bloomers and rode a horse named Sheik.

Observing the conditions of mining life, she decided that what the West needed was a larger population of well-educated, intellectual women. So she went to her friends Greeley and Emerson fo help, rented a ship, and put out advertisements for 200 such women, who would be required to offer proof of their education and scholarly interests. Between her housebuilding, her clothing, and her outspokenness for women's rights, Eliza was by now a Character, and western newspapers reported her plans excitedly. Near-riots occured in San Francisco when the ship was supposed to have come in.

But Eliza's dream, which could have changed America's history in a profound way, failed miserably. As the crowning blow, the ship's captain tricked her and stranded her in Chile because she agitated for better living conditions on the ship. When she finally arrived in San Francisco, she was angry and wanted to sue—something that would have been impossible for a woman in the west at that time, but which a Santa Cruz landowner like Eliza could afford to consider.

In Santa Cruz again, Eliza married a man who mistreated her and obtained one of the area's first divorces, drew more and more fire for her opinions and manner of life, and eventually returned to New York. At Gettysburg, she was one of the nurses. She was 45 years old, caught pneumonia, and died.

Georgianna was meanwhile taking a milder route; no less dedicated to women's rights, she had become a respected member of the community as the wife of Richard C. Kirby, and kept in touch with her eastern intellectual friends. Unlike most of the movers-west, both Eliza and Georgianna wrote copiously about their experiences. Eliza published *California Indoors and Out* in 1856 and Georgianna's autobiography was completed in 1884, but some of the best material was written in her diary, where she talked about loneliness, her concern for the health needs of the women in the community, and frequently, the fleas. Methods for getting rid of fleas was apparently a major subject in early Santa Cruz, and Georgianna even reports teaching one of her sons to count by drowning fleas.

In Wyoming in 1870, women won the right to vote. Petitions immediately began to circulate for the California legislature to act similarly. The Santa Cruz women chose Ellen van Baulkenberg, a property owner and respected citizen, to pose a test—going to the county clerk's and attempting to register, then filing suit when refused—which made it to higher courts before it was defeated. At about this time, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (who mentions Eliza in her journals) came through town in what was apparently a well-orchestrated political effort (Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton didn't come to California, much less *Santa Cruz*, as a matter of course). Rallies were held, and the whole issue was reported thoroughly and excellently in the *Sentinel* by a "reporter" named Georgianna Kirby.

More information is available about these women in Special Collections at McHenry Library. While both Eliza and Georgianna are fairly well-known as pioneers of women's rights in the east, "Here," concluded Carolyn Swift, "almost no one has ever heard of them."

To indicate the social challenge and compassion with which Eliza and Georgianna lived their lives, and sadly, the way Santa Cruz hasn't changed much, this article will close with the last paragraph of Georgianna's diary, written shortly before her death: "My thoughts in those days ran on the freedom of women—on what slaves we are and have been to the decisions of men. A hundred years hence it will be looked on with astonishment...that a woman is prevented from having a child...unless she finds a man whom she wishes to accept as the master of her life."

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Jewish Women and Body Image

Making Words Into Music

by Rebecca Roberts

we are not tintypes of
great-grandmothers
who served men and bore sons
to sit at their feet in heaven.
we are not portraits of
grand-mothers
who fled pogroms to make myths
in American sweatshops.

we are not snapshots of mothers
doting in despair, forcing us
into pink formals.
we are a generation
seeking tradition
transforming symbols
Jewish women
not yet ourselves.

—From the poem *We Are* by Elaine Starkman, 1976.

"Dancing to poetry has been absorbing for me since I was a very little girl when in those days we did the required Edna St. Vincent Millay schtick."

Women have long been silenced, socialized to internalize oppression—"to be seen and not heard." The Jewish people have also been silenced with pogroms, the Holocaust, anti-Semitism, and assimilation into the American "melting pot." Therefore, some have referred to the Jewish woman as "doubly silenced." Yet the creative expression of Jewish women is breaking this silence.

The third of a three part lecture series on Jewish women sponsored by the Jewish Student Coalition, "Jewish Women and their Body Image through Poetry and Dance" was presented Monday, May 16. Elaine Starkman, a Bay Area poet whose work appears in the anthologies *Ariadne's Thread Book*, *The Woman Who Lost Her Names*, and her new book, *Love Scene*, joined Joanna Harris, a Berkeley dancer, choreographer, and dance therapist, to create images of the Jewish woman "past, present, and future."

Harris transformed "the verbal to kinetic" accompanying Starkman's poems "Prayer," "For the Sake of Living," "Watching the War in Lebanon," "Circle Square," and "We Are." A member of the American Association of Imagery and Psychotherapy, Harris is concerned with the connection between poetry and dance, words and music. "Dancing to poetry has been absorbing for me since I was a very little girl when in those days we did the required Edna St. Vincent Millay schtick...I'm one of those; being a Jewish woman, I am a verbal dancer which was not supposed to be possible. I've always been fascinated between the bridges, the ellipses, the leaps that one makes to make words into music."

Harris described Starkman's poetry as having "a particular kind of emotional energy—the passion and commitment to look at oneself, like it or not—that is what I found myself attracted to initially. I think that's an important feeling—someone who sees the experience of being a Jewish woman."

In the second half of the program, Starkman read passages from her unpublished diary, *Diary of a Searching Jew—1976*, between which Harris performed "images" of Yocheved, Hannah, and Hannah Arendt. Yocheved was a mid-wife and the mother of Moses. Hannah, "a woman of sorrowful spirit," appears in the Torah readings of Rosh Hashana. Hannah Arendt was a philospher, political theorist, and author of *Between Past and Present*.

Starkman's diary dealt with the "dailiness" of her life, making the personal into political. Her comments touched on her concerns about Orthodoxy and its inherent sexism, internalized anti-Semitism (not wanting to speak out and appear "too narrow-minded, chauvinistic,...or 'too Jewish' "), the raising of children within the culture, and bonding with women.

Starkman responded to a question about the identity of the modern Jewish woman and the bringing together of feminism and Judaism saying, "We are changing. I'm not sure what direction we are going, but I think things are getting better. Like in the poem ["We Are"], we are still evolving—I'm not certain what the end-products will be...The question is how will young people create new roles—but how do you do it within a tradition?"

For some, this evolution seems to have created a "generation gap." UCSC student Karen Belford said, "I felt that the attitude about the Palestinians [from the poem "Watching the War in Lebanon" where Palestinians were depicted as adversaries] was old—I shouldn't say old—old for me... It [the program] didn't touch me as a Jewish woman." Yet others enthusiastically bought books, gave praise, and asked questions. For everyone, the program provided an opportunity to view the Jewish woman and her identity through creative, historical, and personal perspectives.

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WOMEN'S CLIPS

Quote of the Week: *"I don't think there's such a thing as a feminist man; I think there are pro-feminist men."*

Catherine Mackinnon
feminist theorist, professor at Stanford,
author of *Sexual Harassment of Working Women*

Nation's First Anti-Rape Campaign

Massachusetts health officials launched what they called the nation's first campaign to educate the public about rape this week. The campaign begins with television announcements designed to dispel the misguided notions that keep nine out of 10 victims from reporting the crime and that shift the blame for the crime onto its victim, the official said.

"It is essential that people become educated about the issues involved in sexual assaults and that old myths be dispelled, because it is these myths that obscure the realities of rape. The result is the crime goes unreported and that there are no convictions. And that happens again and again," said Lisa Cole, women's health coordinator of the department.

"Most of the rape crisis centers in the state have received a massive upsurge in the number of calls they're receiving now," Cole said. She said Boston's center is receiving more than 200 calls a month, three times the number a year ago. The campaign comes after at least four reported gang rapes in Massachusetts during the last year.

Engineering the Future

Record numbers of women are going into engineering. So says the Keene, New Hampshire, public relations firm of Gehrung Associates. Recent figures compiled by that firm indicate that one of every five engineering students is a woman. If that doesn't sound like much, think of it this way: today's colleges and universities now boast a whopping 6,500 women engineering students. That is up from a mere 360 back in 1970. *(Her Say)*

Violence in the West Bank

About 200 women threw rocks at Israeli military vehicles last week and burned tires in Ramallah in the occupied West Bank in the second day of anti-Israeli protests, Palestinian sources said. Israeli soldiers fired tear gas to disperse the crowd, slightly injuring two women who are students at a teachers college. Twelve people were reported to have been arrested. A military spokesperson said security forces ordered the teachers college shut down until the end of the school year next month because of the disturbances. Four Palestinians were injured in disturbances on Sunday, at least one of whom was shot by an Israeli soldier.

Networking on the Hill

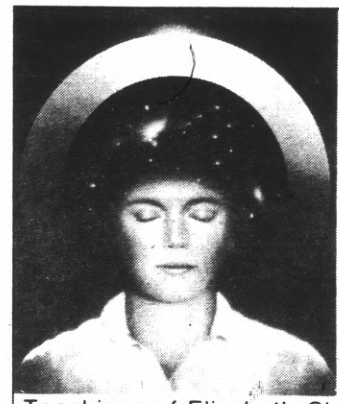
The Women's Studies Collective is sponsoring a women's networking potluck/party next Thursday, June 2, from 6-8pm in Kresge 159. Find out what different women's groups on this campus are doing, and what issues they are working on. All women are welcome, as representatives of a group or organization, or if you just want to find out what's going on. Bring food to share.

No Support

A proposed women's studies course that deals with Black and Jewish women writers looks like it might not get funding for the next academic year. The course, titled "Black and Jewish Women in the US: An Historical and Literary Perspective," will be taught by Joyce Brown and Wendy Cutler. The proposed course will focus on US Black and Jewish women writers, reflecting diversity of race, class, age, lifestyle, and politics. Using an historical and literary perspective, it will explore the misconceptions and stereotypes that pervade the lives of women as Blacks, Jews, lesbians, mothers, and workers. The course will also strive to present accurate portrayals of these women, highlighting the achievements, struggles, and experiences of their everyday lives.

A multi-cultural/multi-ethnic vision is a necessary component of a program that addresses the needs and concerns of *all* women. A course such as this is one way to begin to develop a social and political awareness among women of different races, backgrounds, and experiences. There are few courses on Black women and none on Jewish women within the curriculum of this university.

As of May 20, this course has not been funded. Cutler and Brown need your support in attempting to get money to teach this course. They are asking all concerned to write letters to both Helene Moglen (dean of humanities) and Donna Haraway (coordinator of the women's studies program) urging the funding for this course to be taught in winter 1984. They are also distributing petitions to gather lists of students who are interested in taking this course. The petitions are available in the Women's Studies office. ✓



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Soap Operas

Good Clean Fun

by Don Hines

Photo by ANNIE VALVA

No one claims that soap operas are great art. *All My Children* is hardly Shakespearean tragedy. But soap operas suffer more criticism than they deserve. As Agnes Nixon, creator of *All My Children,* said, "Time after tedious time, when critics suffer an aridity of fresh, inventive phrases with which to denigrate a film, play or book, they fall back on 'soap opera'; it has become the classic cliche of derogation." The daytime serials are seen as an interminable parade of families, doctors and lovers mired in relentless bourgeois melodramas. The critics imagine a legion of zombie viewers staring blankly at this unending stream of adulteries, catastrophic illnesses, domestic break-ups, and reconciliations. So what is the value of soap operas? Why do 30,000,000 people daily watch these shows?

"They provide companionsip for a woman home alone all day," said women's studies lecturer Bettina Aptheker. "The housewife has a human voice to listen to. But since that voice drones on all afternoon, the viewer may become overly receptive to whatever the voice is saying."

The voice tacitly endorses the traditional family. Large families are the center of most soaps—the Ryans of *Ryan's Hope,* and the Cortlands of *All My Children.* Carol Lopate writes in *Feminist Studies* that in the soaps the family is the sole repository of love, understanding, compassion, respect, and sexuality. For some women, the soaps validate their housebound world. The daytime serials provide a mythical payoff for a woman's work in the house and family. "[Daytime soaps] promise her that the life she is in can fulfill her needs," wrote Lopate. She added, however, "it does not call her attention to her aloneness and isolation, and it does not suggest to her that it is precisely in her solitude that she has the possibility for gaining self."

Here at UCSC, the soap opera hot-spots are not kitchens or living rooms but college lounges. At the Stevenson TV room, the daily ritual begins at noon in the "*All My Children* Hour." Three years ago the two regular viewers occasionally wore paper bags over their heads to hide their embarrassment. Today a dozen or so viewers, mostly women, watch without shame.

Why are these students watching? "To escape, to watch something more exciting than your own life," said some viewers. "For the camaraderie," replied some others. "It's entertaining."

Once the show starts, the viewers provided non-stop commentary on the action onscreen.

One day, a viewer walked in late; she glanced at the screen and said, "Why is Greg shouting at Jenny?" [Greg was paralyzed from the waist down in an utterly preposterous freak accident.] One woman responded: "He's just mad because he is in the hospital and can't perform his (ahem) husbandly duties." "What are those?" asked another woman, feigning innocence. "Taking out the garbage!" rejoined a fourth. "That's all *my* dad ever did," replied the first woman, "I was adopted." The repartee never stops.

"It's a good social activity, a great way to spend a lunch hour," said regular viewer Gail Heit, Stevenson Collge's Student Activities director. "You can develop an instant rapport with someone; you have something in common with them, just because they watch the show. Sometimes on special occasions like weddings or parties someone will bring in a bottle of champagne. It's very festive.

"But I don't think anybody treats it like real life," Heit continued. "No one says 'Oh, that happened to me the other day.' They treat it as a fantasy."

A quick flight from reality is a common reason for watching the soaps, and cathode-ray catatonia may be an improvement over other collegiate escape routes. A Michigan State University sample of 150 students found that those who watch soap operas were less likely to be drug users. Heit, however, mentioned going through "soap opera withdrawal" when she missed the show for a few weeks.

The soaps deal with the everyday stuff of many women's lives. They speak to an audience prime-time television ignores. Although prime-time television focuses on traditional male activities—physical work, business, external conflict—daytime dramas emphasize *emotional* work: personal problems, interpersonal relations, family strife.

"Women do the emotional work in our society," said Aptheker. "The soaps make this work visible." Emotional work is the only labor seen on the soaps. No housewife on the serials is ever too busy to drop whatever she is doing for a personal conversation. No husband says "Honey, I'm too busy to talk now" unless he is deliberately avoiding a delicate conversation. The soaps are a magical land where everyone has the time and inclination to discuss their personal problems.

The never-ending soap opera plots reflect traditional housewives' work habits, says women's studies major Helen Dannely. Dannely's senior thesis is a comparison of daytime soap operas to prime-time shows. She notes that prime-time shows neatly begin and end a story in 60 minutes—emulating traditional male nine-to-five work hours. Soap opera stories are continuous. A daytime serial plot, like housework, is never done.

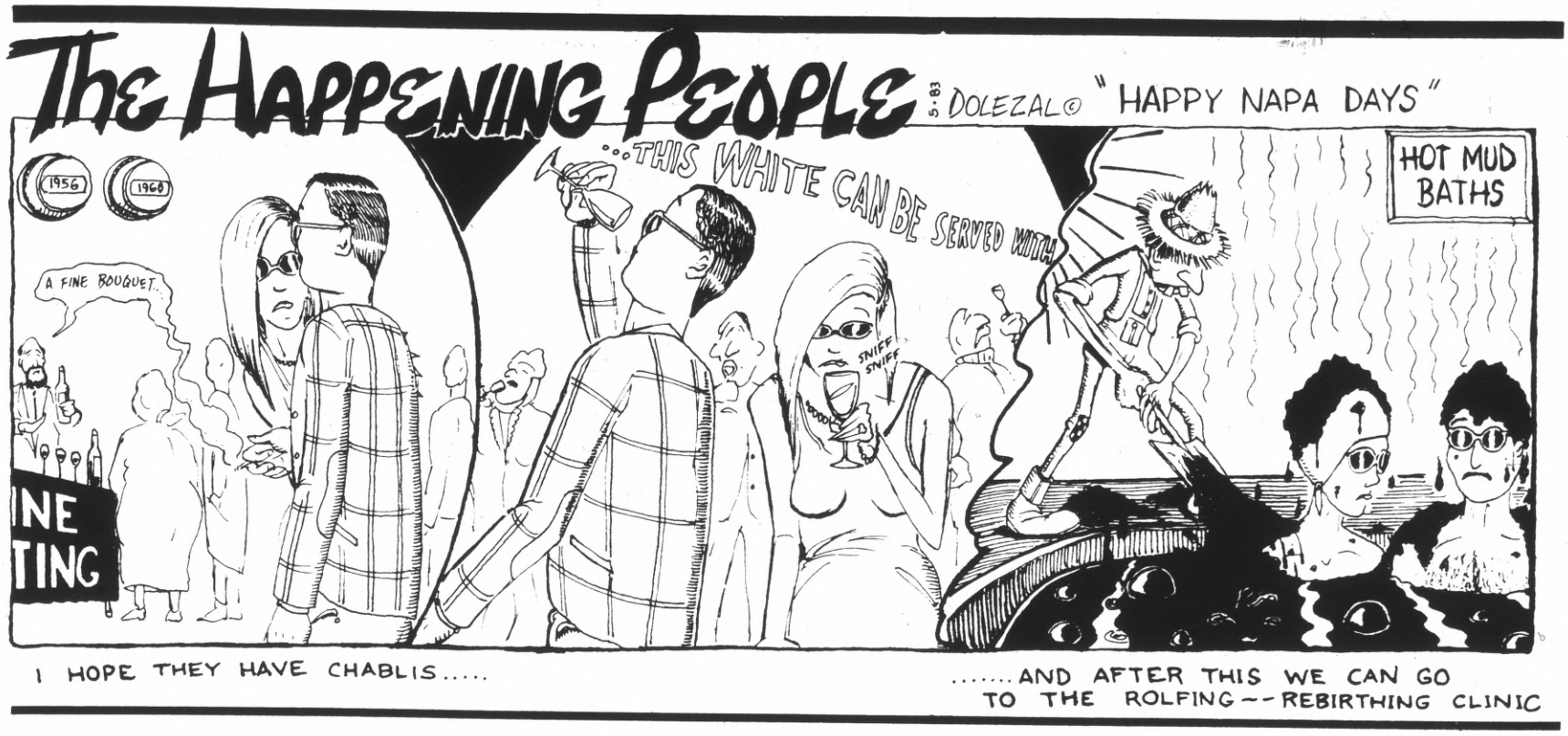
In soaps women speak for themselves, and their opinions are respected. Their characters are generally more complex than prime-time heroines (*Hill Street Blues*' Joyce Davenport the exception). The women on soaps are the only central female characters on television treated seriously, and not merely sought as a sexual object. Women also receive equal billing on soaps. Half the chartacters on the soaps are female, compared to only 25 percent in prime-time. Lopate wrote, "Despite differences in career trajectories, women and men in the soap operas are probably more equal than in any other form of art or drama or in any area of real life."

Unfortunately, these assertive women all too often act only in traditional roles—wife, mother, mistress—within the context of home and family.

In the soaps, even the female characters in non-traditional occupations such as lawyers, doctors, and politicians, place more importance on their family lives than on their careers. On *Ryan's Hope* a woman considers running for Congress. She says to her husband: "Honey, if you don't want me to run, just say so. Our marriage matters more than this election."

The soap opera universe stops at the edge of the family. Nothing exists beyond the clan. The daytime serials treat the world as one vast personal problem unimpinged upon by larger difficulties like unemployment, budget cutbacks, and nuclear weapons. The soaps are the stuff of which daydreams

Photo by ANNIE VALVA



Mr. Goatlips

I've picked up a life-long antipathy for crafts of any sort from a childhood spent at Green Oak Bible Camp in Vista, California, a barren little spot to the east of San Diego. There among the eucalyptus and scrub oak, our Christian counselors endeavored to test our manual dexterity as they tested our faith in Jesus. As we listened to loudspeakers blaring gospel songs about the old rugged cross (which I assumed was made out of carpet remnants), we poked holes in our hands with leather punches, scraped out gourds, and baked enamel charms for key rings we did not own. As inept as I was with all of the other handicrafts, my particular *bete noire* were lanyards, those woven plastic objects that athletic coaches use to dangle whistles around their necks. With battered fingernails, I would endeavor to untangle a vinyl snarl while my peers laughed at me, waving their pefectly formed lanyards in derision.

With this in mind, you may well wonder why I was at the Spring Fair in San Lorenzo Park this weekend. These festivals are hotbeds of arts and crafts, and as a rule, I give them the cold shoulder. But I had guests from the City, and they wanted to see the hippies, and so we found ourselves at one with the 2,000 or so locals who attended the fair.

It was, as I predicted, a lucrative event for the craftspeople. Seriagraphed toucans and irises vied for our pocketbooks side by side with velvet loungeware and whole pavilions of stash boxes of every possible size and shape and material, onyx and crystal, teak and porcelain.

"I remember these!" Suzanne exclaimed, fondling a pair of buckskin fringe boots decorated with reindeer horn buttons. Alas, so did I; how I had prized a pair of them back when I used to sit in furnace-like amphitheaters waiting for the Grateful Dead.

She was distracted from the boots by some clanking ceramic chimes which sounded to me like pottery shards whirling in a coffee can. I left her to examine some batik jerseys.

Among the hippieana were public service and holistic health booths. Almost every chiropractor in California had set up shop in the midway. Dried, disembodied spines swayed dolefully in the breeze while the curious lay on couches awaiting the bad news about their backbones. Farther down, the libertarians had set up a table to warn the public about flouride in their drinking water, while local democratic committee members smiled thoughtfully behind a table of pamphlets and tried to make themselves look like an alternative.

Though there was no booth for Pregnant Tattooed Mothers of Santa Cruz, there hardly needed to be. They were present in force, wandering around displays of roach clips as they told their children to mellow out. It was hard to restrain the tykes; their reptillian mascot ET had been sculpted in every media this side of hashish, and their ardor to fondle him could not be restrained.

Near the Santa Cruz city bus exhibit which is parked at the center of every such fair, presumably for the unfortunate who have never seen one, I ran into Suzanne. She had purchased a rubber stamp, which may have been the prize of the fair after all.

It read:

Dear_____
I can't get you out of my mind.
I must see you. Please call me
right away before I do something
rash.

"I had to buy this," she said. "It's kind of depressing, but I used to want all of the stuff they were selling here, but I couldn't afford it. Now I can afford it, and I don't want it."

"Me, too," I said, patting my empty wallet thoughtfully. "Except now I still can't afford it." At least some things never change.

§

The recent death of Kenneth Clark fills me with sadness; I was a great fan of the old boy. In his obituary, he was quoted as having once said that women were more important to him than writing. I heartily endorse his sentiments. But I think that I will remember him for an episode of his program *Civilization*, which I watched in Santa Barbara Community college with a group of GI bill students and surfers. Our instructor, an emaciated MA candidate from UCSB, told us that he found Clark "very British" and wanted us to watch him because of this.

In this episode, which was about the Age of Louis XV, Clark was conducting a tour of Ferney, Voltaire's home near paris. With understandable awe, Clark pointed out Voltaire's desk and chair—the same location, it was intimated, where he wrote so many of his classics. Without further ado, and without the slightest hesitation, Clark pulled up the great man's *chaise* and copped a squat. That sort of self-confidence is the reason why Britain ruled the waves for hundreds of years. Clark will be missed.

•KZSC•

KZSC in cooperation with KUSP 89.1 FM presents speakers recorded from the Paths to Peace Conference.

On KZSC's "Communique" Wednesdays 7:30-9:30 pm:

June 1 - Francis Moore Lappe & Joseph Collins—"Food First."

June 8 - Isabel Letelier—"Central America and Peace."

On KUSP's "Sunday Night Special" Sunday May 29—9-11 pm:Francis Moore Lappe & Joseph Collins—"Food First."

•88.1 FM•

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB: Saturday, June 4 at 8:30am, a field trip to Fremont Peak State Park. On this trip there is a good possibility of sighting Black-chinned Hummingbirds, Western Bluebirds, Grossbeaks, and many more. Birding begins at the Park at 8:30am or carpool at the Wells Fargo Bank, 7701 Soquel Drive at 6:30am. Wear sturdy shoes and bring food for a full day of birding. For information contact trip leader Don Starks at 371-9720.

UCSC SUMMER SESSION is offering a six-week course in AGROECOLOGY. Agroecology is a growing field (very punny) that helps the gardener, rancher, or farmer to understand functions affecting crop growth, soil fertility, and pest problems. It will present a special six-week course in Mariculture starting in June. Experts in this field will discuss shellfish & caustaceans, algae, and fish trips will be made to hatcheries and estauries. No previous experience is required. For more information, write or phone UCSC Summer Session, (408) 429-2624.

SENIOR THESIS WRITING: Cross-disciplinary UC Extension course June 20-July 27, Mondays and Wednesdays from 9am to noon. If for you Senior Thesis = High Anxiety this course is for you. Cowell 221, fee is $125. Call Barbara Gottfried for information at 426-1830, 429-4591 (message).

THE WILDLANDS RESEARCH INSTITUTE of San Francisco State University is pleased to announce tuition reductions for UCSC students on selected summer projects to help preserve threatened Parks and Wilderness. Courses include on-site studies of canyon country National Parks in the southwest, and Rocky Mountain wilderness in Colorado and Wyoming. Each field course is 3 to 4 weeks long and earns 5 quarter units credit. Previous research experience is not required. For details, contact: Wildlands Research Institute, 407 Atlantic Ave., Santa Cruz, CA 95062 - (408) 427-2106.

ATTENTION: The deadline for the return of lockers and clothing at both the East and West Fieldhouses will be June 10. Please return all clothing and locks before this date or a late fine will be assessed and you will be billed for any unreturned items.

ALL LOCKERS at the Computer Center must be cleaned out by 5pm on Wednesday, June 8. At that time we will cut all remaining locks and recycle all materials left. The lockers must be cleaned out even if you plan to work at the Computer Center during the summer. Last year we recycled several cases of cards, printouts, and manuals.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BLOODMOBILE will visit the UCSC campus on May 27 at East Field House, from 1 to 6pm, sponsored by Cowell College. Right now, somebody, somewhere, needs your type of blood to go on living. Help save a life by donating blood. And bring a friend.

CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE HOURS: The last open office hours for this academic year will be on Tuesday, May 31, 1:30 to 3:30pm.

GET SOME GOOD NEWS FROM THE DOCTOR: Come to our symposium June 11 at Louden Nelson Center and get the word on newest medical advances in women's health. Morning lectures and workshops tell you about prevention and early treatment of illnesses; other discussions look at woman in her life, with her family and on her own. Preregistration for the symposium is required and childcare is free. Call Wingspread Health Services at 425-5525 for information.

THE SPRING FESTIVAL is coming on Friday, June 3, outdoors on the East Field. The field will be open for softball, soccer, frisbee, sand volleyball, etc. Sign up teams on the IM bulletin board prior to June 3. Entertainment: Sofrito & Cool Jerks, juggler & dancers. Barbeque (free to SAGA cardholders.) Come and celebrate the final days of Spring quarter. For information, phone 429-2806.

CAREER PLANNING AND PLACEMENT CENTER

WORKSHOPS

June 1 - Resume Preparation, 7pm
June 2 - Introduction to CPPC Services, 2pm
June 2 - Interviewing Techniques, 12 noon

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RECRUITERS COMING TO CAMPUS

June 1 - Alisal Elementary School
Call Diane Matus, x2183, to arrange interview

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MEDICAL SCHOOL APPLICANTS FOR 1984

An open meeting has been scheduled as an informational session to deal with the details of the medical application process. If you intend to apply and if you will use the services of the Career Planning Center, it is mandatory that you attend. Rosejoanne and Jack McAnally, Health Professions Advisers, will both be hosting at the Cowell Student Health Center Conference Room on May 31 at 5:30pm.

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HEALTH CAREER INFORMATION SPEAKER

On May 27, Barbara Phelps-Sandall, Dental Hygienist, will speak at 12 noon. This session will take place at the Cowell A-frame.

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DAVIS SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE REP ON CAMPUS

Come and meet Michael Witt, UCSC graduate currently a student at UC Davis, who is interested in talking with prospective applicants for UC Davis School of Vet Medicine and all students interested in this field. May 27, 3pm, at Cowell A-frame. Call x4636 or x2183 to sign up.

§§§§§

RELIGIOUS CAREERS & RELIGIOUS STUDIES

Workshop and party—meet, chat, and celebrate on May 27 at 7pm with UCSC alumni who have gone on from Religious Studies into a variety of careers. At the Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Sponsored by CPPC, x 2183.

THE COOPERATIVE EDUCATION OFFICE offers a wide variety of internships in field of interest and in various areas of the United States. Below is just a partial listing of internships available with deadline dates coming up soon. Our office is located in room 205, Central Services. Please stop by or call x2396 or x2368, Monday-Friday, 8am-5pm, for more information. The list includes: General Electric, CIS, Collective Bargaining Project, Center for Defense Information, Monterey County Agency Formation Commission (MAFCO), American Bar Association, Judicial Council of California.

THE PHARMACY at the Student Health Center will be closing on June 10 at 4:45pm for the entire summer. If you need to stock up on prescriptions or non-prescription items for the summer, do so by June 10 — your last chance!

UC SANTA CRUZ, Summer '83 Public Boating Courses: Sign up at UC Santa Cruz Physical Education Office located adjacent to the East Fieldhouse. Call 429-2531 for more information, or contact Dick Murray at 429-4537.

SENIOR GUITAR RECITAL AT UCSC: Guitarist/composer Dean Jensen will present original contemporary chamber music and the guitar music of J.S. Bach, Heitor Villa-Lobos, and Leo Brouwer in his senior recital at the UCSC Performing Arts Concert Hall, Saturday, May 28, at 8pm. Admission to the recital is free.

JOIN A SIT-IN: Protest against budget cuts from Women's Crisis Support and Shelter Services. Hearings: June 1 and 2, 1:30pm, 5th floor, County Building, 701 Ocean Street, Santa Cruz. SUPPORT BATTERED WOMEN!

THE SANTA CRUZ COUNTY CYCLING CLUB is sponsoring a 50-mile Memorial Day Ride for all area cyclists. Half the distance, twice the fun. Register at DeLaveaga Park off Branciforte Drive between 8am and 9:30am to receive your route map and sign-up for lunch. A barbeque is scheduled for noon. Cost is $6, or $4 for members. No advance sign-up is necessary. For more information call Laurel at 429-6188.

FREE WOMEN'S SELF-DEFENSE CLASSES: The Women's Self-Defense Coucil of Santa Cruz will be offering 2 eight-week classes in June. The psychological aspects of self-defense will be covered as well as basic, effective physical techniques. Women of all ages and physical abilities welcome. All classes are free of charge and will meet at Louden Nelson from 7 to 10. Thursday class begins June 2. Monday class begins June 6. Call 427-1687 for more information.

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LETTERS

the majority of wife-beaters; in a similar vein, many prisoners are veterans of war). These men are just as much the victims of our racist-capitalist system as women are. Rape is only one crime against women; I consider under-representation in our political leadership and economic distribution as much larger crimes.

Ms. Greensite is also correct when she states "we have a culture where sex is commercialized and seen as something not to be approached openly and honestly." In this case, should not pornographic magazine and film producers also be put behind bars? Sexism is inherent in our entire corporate advertising establishment. To single out a certain sector of the population as enemies and scapegoats is absurd; not to mention ultimately self-defeating.

People need to unite and try to understand one another in times of crisis, not turn on one another. Let's identify for ourselves the real criminals and oppressors of women in this country; the capitalist profit seekers that exploit the rest of us.

Sincerely,
April Kissel

The RAs of Our Lives

Dear Staff:

After two years as Stevenson College's first Food Service RA, it is high time that I explain to the students what I do and how I can do it better. A largely thankless job, the Food Service RAs are employed by the university on recommendation from the five dining colleges and in essence serve as mediators between the food service (Saga) and the university community. Specifically, we are responsible for seven individual evaluations per week that check service, cleanliness, temperature of food, taste, variety, and student comments.

The problem is that the Food Service RAs are paid the RA salary of $1650 a year, but work to only two thirds of their potential! It is unfortunate that the food service, of such great concern to campus residential life, is not incorporated into the college RA program. Ironic as it may seem, there is a poor working relationship between the Food Service RAs and the individual college administrations that originally selected them. The absence of college cooperation and communication with the Food Service RAs, rampant at Stevenson College and present in varying degrees at the other colleges, has weakened the program.

At Stevenson College, students with food service concerns have never been directed to me, despite the fact that I ask the administration constantly to give out my name and number whenever such inquiries arise. To cite just one case in point, last quarter I was able to procure the agreement of the Food Service RA Committee to have quarterly menus printed and distributed in dorms across campus. But since then so many of the menus have been torn down that they now barely serve their intended purpose. My suggestion that Stevenson acquire cases to protect them (after all, the college paid for the menus) has fallen deaf ears. The menus have been acclaimed across campus as beneficial and worthwhile—why, then, won't Stevenson College take the steps necessary to allow Stevenson students to use them?

Sincerely,
John Gordon

Boer Wars

Dear Staff:

Those who share Mr. Rotkin's inclination to lump the white South Africans with the Nazis may be interested to know that they were at war with both Nazis and fascists for more than two years before the United States got around to it. And, unlike the United States, they did not wait for their own country to be directly attacked.

Those same people may also be interested to know that Communists here and in Britain followed the Kremlin's orders to oppose the "capitalist-imperialist" war against Hitler, whom the Soviets helped to arm, until the German army turned east—whereupon they immediately obeyed their new orders to yell "Second Front Now."

James McNelis
Alumnus, Crown

SAGA Conflict?

Dear Staff:

I am a student at Porter College with a complaint to register.

As you may know, a student advocate to oversee the operation of each SAGA kitchen is employed by the university. The reason for this is to ensure that SAGA is conforming to the stipulations of their contract regarding service of the students.

At Porter College the same person who is student advocate is simultaneously employed by the SAGA Corporation. The university should pay attention. This is clearly a conflict of interest.

Concerned Student

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ACTIVIST: Promote ecology, consumer rights, toxics regulations, safe energy, bottle bill. CalPIRG is hiring summer staff for community outreach, fundraising. Call Katie at 423-6104, between 9 and 2.

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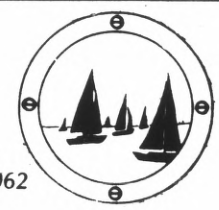

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#4 This is the fourth in a series of connecting ads.

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